ersons as to the best in on every side with

their parasites, place

, this would be perthe government ough aveholder is a public dangerous to the comt does not do its duty who has the power s means to do it. slaves as possible to a condage to some place s extensively as possi riends and helpers, to ith counsel and direcendence of sympathis seem best; to demand rescue by calmly and nolder, when success otherwise, to use all e slave in some of the can be done, and to arge, and extend, and in all accessible parts ese movements a serie hitherto enjoyed; by ery truth in the North, engthen the confident finally, by using the vements, to keep the

where it now is, absos like these, or as the he sure to come? Is all do who, beginning and injury? what a Christian, cos

to live by the great He is first, and above, ht means, to leave an de cannot do by right from the manifestary befal him. -c. x. v.

N & BON, RS

LOSTON.

THE LIBERATOR

EVERY PRIDAY MORNING, - AT THE -ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL

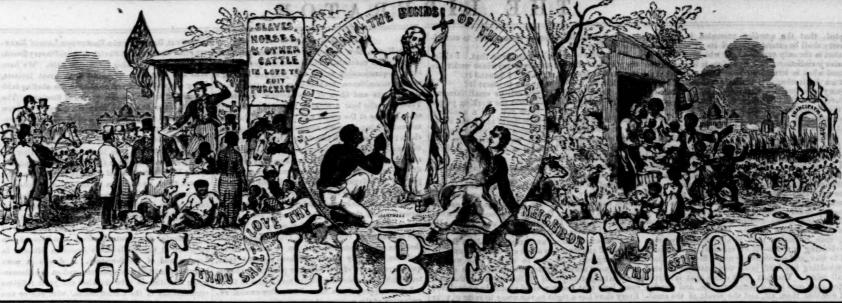
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and three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, ansylvania, Ohto and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soais are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finanmittee, but are not responsible for any of the who of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, Ep-OCINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printe .

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of elavery. , We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, OUR PATHERS, IN

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must scalk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with smally and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enalaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

The United States Constitution is 'a cove

VOL. XXX. NO. 15.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1529.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

A PHILLIPPIC PROM PHILLIPS. The abolition literature of the country has recent-

enriched by two quite remarkable lectures on Wendell Phillips, one openly advocating dis-nion in the most approved Garrisonian style of earing and cursing at the Constitution and the starts of the Republic, and the other a labored atathers of the tepson that systematic 'agitation,' that is, abitual faithlessness to compacts and compromises, an indispensable element of social progress, and a an indispension of the true normal principle of development in popular greenment. The latter production is as curious a specimen of adroit sophistry as the records of modern spectured of adroit sophistry as the records of modern political special pleading, in all their plenitude of various fallacy, exhibit. Stripped of its specious disguises, it is an effort to prove that the precept, mind your own business, is obsolete and wholly contrary to the spirit of the age, and that he is your true reformer, who, overlooking the grave maladies which afflict society at home, in the spirit of a large and espansive benevolence, seeks for objects of tear-tal sympathy and chivalric championship amid other This, set off with a rhetoric somewhat showy, and interspersed with many a hit, sally and historical allusion calculated to tell for the ent upon an audience, is after all but the old story which fanatics never tire of rehearing; and if Mr. Phillips had nothing else to say in the course his elaborate harangue, it would present no pic fresh enough for special remark. But, episod-ally, he has a variety of criticisms upon men and stitutions, from Edward Everett down to Banks. which are both amusing and instructive. Seward he can't abide. He takes occasion plainly to intimate that the once fearless standard-bearer of Republicanism has fallen under the most sinister and corrupt Wall street influences, and no longer merits the confidence and support of the party which has declared an irrepressible war with the South. He has the same compliment to pay to Nathaniel Banks, whom he accuses of a style of political speech-making with a findle and other properties.

which 'finds an echo in every bank vault in Bos-ton.' And so he goes on dealing his sounding blows here and there upon the heads of prominent Republicare, charging them with evasion, truckling, trimming, political inconsistency, and the postponement of declared principle to objects of personal ambition. This, as testimony coming from the most advanced wing of the Republican forces, cannot be gainsaid. There is no doubt that Wendeil Phillips, fanatic though he be sees clearly the consequences of a time though he be, sees clearly the consequences of a timid, wavering and non-committal policy on the part of politicians who have heretofore shown their hands so lully, and committed themselves to the cause of a so fairly, and committed themselves to the cause of a causeless slavery agitation so unequivocally. They sacrifice the esteem of their best friends, and whatever respect their opponents may have entertained for them. For Republicanism now to assume the garb and mock the tones of the time-honored advocates of constitutional law and order, is deliberately to cast away its dearly purchased prestige at the North, without adding one tittle to its chances of support among the really conservative men of eith-er section.—St. Louis Bulletin.

CALEB CUSHING IN CONNECTICUT.

EXTRACT PROM HIS SPEECH IN HARTFORD. Senator Collamer, of Vermont, and Senator Wade. of Onio, have recently declared that these personal liberty laws were designed only for the protection of the liberty of the citizens of the States in which they were enacted. They have allowed themselves to be deceived by the false titles of the laws in questions. tion. Although in their titles these laws pretend to be for the protection of the citizen, yet all the mactments are, in express and explicit terms, for the sole purpose of nullifying the acts of Congress for the rendition of slaves. These State acts do not throw any safeguard around the fugitive for imputed crime. A white man is not, in any case, but black is in all, protected by these personal liberty

by the acts of Congress. Well, what then? When a fugitive from the justice of Connecticut takes refuge in Massachusetts, is he entitled to a trial by ury in Massachusetts? No, he is sent back to be tried by the law of the State where the crime was

Nor is the rule confined to criminal matters. It a debtor absconds from Connecticut into Massachu-setts, his bail may retake him without any impedi-ment of personal liberty laws or trial by jury there, and return him to the State of his domicil for the trial of the right. So it your wife, or your minor child, or your apprentice tuns away into Massachasetts, you may bring them back, even without process of law. All these are cases of white persons, cess of law. All these are cases of white persons, and are not touched by the personal liberty laws of Massachusetts. Nor ought they to be. Nor ought fagitive slaves to be. The great rule of international comity in all Christendom—and the express rule of the Constitution—is, that each State shall respect to rights of reconstructions. respect the Constitution—is, that each State shall respect the rights of property acquired or existing in another State, and the property or person be determined according to the law of the State of the party's domicil. Runaway slaves from Virginia or Maryland are not citizens of Massachusetts nor people of Massachusetts, either necessarily or generally. By unconstitutional laws of Massachusetts they may represent the state of the they may, perhaps, come to be voters after a twelve months' residence, whilst white emigrants from Europe, although citizens of the United States, rest, is a false one—a false pretence, disgraceful to the legislature of that State as falsehood, and still more so because deliberately devised to cover up and eal a flagrant violation of the Constitution of

concean a magrans violation the United States.

Again, the abolitionized Northern States habit-tally and systematically violate those provisions of the Constitution of the United States intended for the protection of the inter-State commerce and so-

cial intercourse, and the reciprocal security of per-cial intercourse, and the reciprocal security of per-conal property within the different States.

It is a great principle of international comity in all Christendom, that, as a general rule, every man's right of personal property is to be determined by the law of his domicil, or in effect that of the State of which he is a citizen. Thus it is that a citizen of the United States gove to Paris to spinur. State of which he is a citizen. Thus it is that a citizen of the United States goes to Paris to sojourn, or to pass through France on his way to Italy, with perfect sense of security, in regard to all his individual rights to person or property. He has not the least fear of being stripped of his apparel or personal bargage, as he might be among the barbarous people of Asia or Africa. That is the great distinction between civilized and savage States. So, also, in France or Germany, it will be respected in the country of his transitory sojourn. That is the international comity of Christian Europe and America. Still it is but a rule of comity, and is subject to be limited or abridged by the local law. Therefore, in establishing the confederation of the United States, our wise forefathers, those very fathers under whose opinions or example the Republicans disingenuously endcavor to shelter and

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

I say, our wise forefathers saw that it would not do to leave this great principle of inter-State intercourse to the mere discretion of the different States.

And the second control of the contro

SELECTIONS.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES OF
THE NORTH IN REGARD TO SLAVERY.

Extracts from a pamphlet, being 'An Answer to a Letter from Hon, Henry Wilson, touching Resistance to Slaveholders being the Right and Duty of the Slaves, and of the People and States of the North, by Henry C. Wright':—

Senator Wilson, 'YOU KNOW' that freedom cannot be national where slavery is local.

The RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES OF of our fellow-beings; by kidnapping, enslaving and selling them as chattels; and by aggressions on the personal property and family rights of hundreds of thousands. As individuals and as a State, they like the means of defeating the Republican party. Besides, I am bound not to interfere to protect those victims by my political obligations and trainpling down the rights and endearments of bushind and wife, parent and child, brother and site of the commit rape, rapine and murder, and to get their victims where they please, and I have no right to interfere; and if I do, it will be the means of defeating the Republican party. Besides, I am bound not to interfere to protect those victims by my political obligations as a Republican Senator. I will, therefore, pass by on the other side, and leave those who have fallen among ruffians and murderers to their fate.

So, Virginia seizes men and women, wherever and whenever she pleases, and I have no right to interfere; and if I do, it will be the means of defeating the Republican party. Besides, I am bound not to interfere to protect those victims by my political obligations as a Republican Senator. I will, therefore, pass by on the other side, and leave those who have fallen among ruffians and murder, and to get their victims ether they please, and I have no right to interfere; and if I do, it will be the means of defeating the Republican party. Besides, I am bound not to interfere they please, and I have no right to interfere they please, and I have no right to interfere they please, and I have no right to interfere.

So, Virginia seizes men and wurders and whenever she

in that house, they have a right to commit rape, rapine and murder, and to get their victims where they please, and I have no right to interfere; and if I do, it will be the means of defeating the Republican party. Besides, I am bound not to interfere to protect those victims by my political obligations as a Republican Senator. I will, therefore, pass by on the other side, and leave those who have fallen among ruffians and murderers to their fate.'

So, Virginia seizes men and women, wherever and whenever she pleases, in Ohio, Massachusetts, or Guinea, drags them into her own dominion, and there perpetrates every possible outrage upon them; and you, Henry Wilson, as a Refublican, consent to stand sentinel to prevent any individual or State beyond Virginia from entering in, to deliver those victims, and put a stop to those outrages. You denounce all as 'invaders,' as guilty of 'robbery, plunder, treason, anarchy and murder,' who would go into Virginia to rescue those innocent and help-

inseparable from war. Perhaps you mean some-thing else. Perhaps you mean that I would regard the slaves, if they had a fair prospect of success, as justified in rising to recover their freedom, as the justified in rising to recover their freedom, as the last resource, meeting arms with arms in the battle for liberty. If so, I plead guilty to the charge! for liberty. If so, I plead guilty to the charge! guilty, I must add, as were our Wallace and your Washington. Washington and bit Washington. Washington and his compatriots thought not liberty only, but independence, even, worth fighting for. In the days of the struggle which you yearly commemorate, ministers preached up resistance; pulpits as well as drums sounded to arms. You laud men who did fight, and were arms. You laud men who did fight, and were ready to fight to the knees in the blood of the erely for the right to tax them white man, merely for the right to tax themselve and have you the assurance to hold up your han in horror at the bare idea of poor Africans, groun ns, ground to the dust, doing the same to save themselves their wives, their children, from bleeding under th their wives, their children, from bleeding under the brutal lash, and being sold like cattle to the highest bidder? What were the wrongs your fathers suffered from Britain, compared with the untold wrongs your slaves suffer on the same soil? Let the great Jonathan Edwards answer that question. He says: 'We all dread political slavery, or subjection to the arbitrary power of a king, or of any man not deriving their authority from the people. Yet such a state is inconceivably preferable to the slavery of the negroes. Suppose that in the late war very of the negroes. Suppose that in the late we had been subdued by Great Britain, we sho that in the late war have been taxed without our consent. But these taxes would have amounted to but a small part of our property. Whereas the negroes are deprived of roperty; no part of their earnings is their whole is their master? own; the whole is their master's. In a conquered state we should have been at liberty to dispose of ourselves and of our property, in most cases, as we should choose. We should have been free to live in should choose. We should have been free to live in this or that town or place; in any part of the country, or to remove out of the country; to apcountry, or to remove out of the country; to ap-ply to this or that business; to labor or not; and, excepting a sufficiency for taxes, to dispose of the fruit of our labor to our own benefit. But the the fruit of our labor to our own benefit. But the unhappy negroes in slavery can do none of these things. They must do what they are commanded, and as much as they are commanded, on pain of the lash. They must live wherever they are placed, and must confine themselves to that spot on pain of death. So that Great Britain, in her late attempt death. So that Great Britain, in her lace accentrate on slave America, committed a very small crime indeed, in comparison with the crime of those who enslave the Africans.' Your great Jefferson also would lead the strong to enslave the weak everywould lead the strong to enslave the weak every-where. It would justify the angels in enslaving man, and, in turn, it would justify the arch-angels in enslaving the angels. If carried out in the uni-verse, it would ultimately transform Jehovah himensure the Africans. Your great Jefferson also speaks out his mind as strongly and as truly. One hour,' said he, 'of American slavery outweighs whole ages of the oppression we rose against England to shake off!' You cannot deny that; and verse, it would ultimately transform Jenovan him-self into an infinite Juggernaut.

Mr. Lovejoy, who had commenced his remarks on the extreme left of the Republican side, had gradu-ally advanced into the space in front of the Speak-er's chair, and as he warmed in his subject he began though a violent termination to slavery is not on that any reflecting and right-thinking man would wish, the system, as one of cruelty, of immorality, of robbery, and of murder, is accursed both of God to gesticulate with some vehemence. In the midst of the remark last reported, he was interrupted by Mr. PRYOR, (Dem., Va.,) who excitedly called him and man. It is the plague-spot of your State; the plague-spot of your churches; and should its end, which God forbid, be one of violence, on the heads of those who are not straining every nerve to bring edy and bloodless termination will lie t ll the fearful crimes which shall acco pany its dying struggles. When these come, and the slaves are fighting for their rights, your dis-asters may recall the fearful words of Jefferson, What attribute of Jehovah would allow him to take part with us?

You sneeringly represent many of us as being much more concerned for the slaves in the United States, than for the degraded and wretched in their own land.' Those who know us, know that that is not true. Let me tell you that our concern extends to others besides the slaves in your country. tends to others besides the slaves in your country. Your informant concealed, or you have omitted in your article, all reference to the hearty admiration which I expressed for your countrymen and country—its greatness, its noble missions, its network of schools, its evangelical churches; but this ungenerous treatment shall not prevent me from expressing the deep interest we feel in the prosperity and character of our nation. Because of that, we are grieved to see the contrast between what is now passing in Russia, and passing in the United States. Looking across Europe, we see a mighty despot, the Head of a Church where the light of the Gospel shines dimly through many an error, bending his giant strength to break the chains of seridom; while in free, in Protestant American States, they are driving shame to it—innocent and free men of are driving—sname to it—innocent and free men of color from their territories; a man is sentenced to the gallows for no other crime than aiding, in obe-dience to the dictates of religion and humanity, a poor enslaved brother in his flight; and many, calling themselves free men and Christians, are seeking to restore the accursed slave-trade, and to rivet th to restore the accursed save-trade, and to rive the chains of bondage. The very report of these things makes our blood to boil. And when such things are done, many of you keep silence who ought to 'cry aloud and spare not,' while some wickedly and profanely attempt to justify them from the Word of God. No wonder, when Scripture is persented the conditions of the condition of the word of the condition of the con verted to such horrid purposes, that some Abolitionists have been sent by the recoil over into infi-

he dividing aisle.

ing his fists.

Mr. Runnery forced his

earer, with some remarks.

eague should not commit a b should have all his rights.

This was succeeded by a burst of laughter.

The House then again went into Committee

Mr. Lovesov said that, in four million of slaves,

ere was not one legal husband or wife, father or

му Southerners did.
Mr. Bonham (Dem., S. C.) You violate it.
Mr. Ashnore (Dem., S. C.) And perjure your-

as gentlemen had here polygamy. Public sentiment will burn and scour out slavery, and the proper way is by the action of the Slave States themselves. He

power, and

the earthquake and the tornado have

the gentleman just speak from his side; no one sur poses he can be intimidated. Mr. PRVOR, Nobody wants to intimidate him. Mr. Pryor, Nobody wants to intimidate him.
Mr. Lovejov. Nobody can intimidate me, sir.
Sit down, gentlemen; I am safe enough.
Mr. Sixoleton (Dem., Miss.) approached, shak-

Mr. BARR (Dem., N. Y.), and others restrained

He must speak from his seat, and he shall do it.

delity.

Let me say, in conclusion, that no lasting peace nor true prosperity can be yours, till the evil thing is put away. I believe that God will not continue tem that is opposed to the religion of Christ, and tramples in the dust its golden precept, 'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.' Without this spot, how bright you sun would shine! What a noble ancestry you had, and, rid of snine: What a noble ancestry you had, and, rid of slavery, what a noble people you would be! Little did the Pilgrim Fathers, who fled for liberty to your soil, expect the day when others for liberty would flee from it—in holds of ships, or by journeys in the dead of night, with the north star for their guide, and God for their protector, and bloodhounds on their reads also to the control of th hounds on their track, glad to escape from a land that prayer and piety once consecrated to freedom But we cherish the hope that, in the very confusion into which the question of slavery has now plunged your country, we see 'the beginning of the end We rejoice in the bold front, the onward movemen the increasing numbers, the growing power of the anti-slavery party. May God bless their banners, and speed on their cause, till, dark skin and white, your whole nation, amid universal rejoicings, hold fast even the fast that God hath chosen, th evidence of a true religious revival, 'to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free.'

I am, yours truly,
THOMAS GUTHRIE.

POLYGAMY AND SLAVERY. A Rousing Speech in the U. S. House of Repri sentatives on Slevery by Owen Lovejoy of Illinois -The Southern Men-Stealers greatly infuriated.

To-day, April 6, (says the Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas.) the slow turtle of slavery has had the coals of fire poured upon its back in the liveliest and most effectual manner. The animal writhed under the infliction as I have never known it before. No pen can fully describe the scene. Hon. Owen Lovejoy of Illinois, the brother of the murder ed Lovejoy of Alton, had the floor for the delivery of die. He had sworn to support the Constitution be-cause he loved it; but he did not interpret it in the speech. He delivered it, and made such a speech ! The like of it has not been heard in this Hall for a long time-its equal will not be heard again very

Below we give the telegraphic sketch of the proceedings in the House here alluded to :-

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) The House has been occupied for several days in the discussion of polygamy. The Republican party, of which I am a member, stands pledged, ever since 1854, so far as Congress has the power, to exterminate the twin relies of barbarism—Slavery and Polygamy—in the Terri--Slavery and Polygamy-in the Terri-United States. Now, sir, as we have tories of the United red a death-blow to one of these twins, I propose to pay my respects to the other twin. want to see both strangled and go down together,

they heartily deserve.

Mr. Coss (Dem., Ala.) It is not in order under the rules, but I am willing to let him go on, and

talk about the other twin.

Mr. Lovesov. I shall go on without the gentle-Mr. 1907-1907. Ashall go on without the gentle-man's leave, or anybody else's leave, individually.

Mr. Stanton (Rep., O.) Does the Chair hold that the twin relies are in order? I think, under the new rules, the debate must be confined to the Tarriff bill. I only raise the question because I am afraid, if the general debate goes on, the real sub-ject before us will be neglected.

Mr. Syraman (Rep. O.) will the discount.

the blood of my brother twenty years ago, and I am here to speak my mind. The Republican party would spring up in Kentucky, and gentlemen now here would find themselves displaced by more moderate, and if it were not offensive, he would add, more sensible men. He wanted to say in Charleston what ject before us will be neglected.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.), said the discussion was open as broad as upon the President's Message, but the majority of the House might at any time limit Mr. Bonham—You had better try it!
Mr. Loverox—I can go to England an

The CHAIRMAN, Mr. Washburne (Rep., Me.), decided that general debate was in order. Mr. Lovesor. I was about to say, when inter-

rupted, that the question presented is, whether Slavery shall be extended beyond its present limits, as that is the only question over which we have exclusive jurisdiction; but, sir, when it is proposed to extend what is termed an institution, but what is not an institution, but simply a practice, like the place of this practice, and what the influences, and what the elements of this practice, and what will they prove to be when extended, if allowed to extend? I am aware that it has been stated on this floor, that the morality of Slavery has been settled; that its ethics are no longer to be discussed; that they were settled by the stagyrite of Greece, and have been reaffirmed and re-established by the stagyrite of Ohio, when the stagyrite of Greece, and have been reaffirmed and re-established by the stagyrite of Ohio, when the principle, where robbery or piracy will pay, there slaveholding will go. Procisely upon the same principle, where robbery or piracy will pay, there slaveholding will go. Procisely upon the same principle, where robbery or piracy will pay, there slaveholding will go. Procisely upon the same principle, where robbery or piracy will pay, there slaveholding will go. Procisely upon the same principle, where robbery or piracy will pay, there slaveholding will go. Procisely upon the same principle, where robbery or piracy will pay, there slaveholding will go. Procisely upon the same principle, where robber or piracy will pay, there slaveholding is worse—more criminal, more injuried on the mail, and the result of the amalgam is slaveholding. I am speaking in earnest, believed the supplied of the polygamy, all combined and consequently more offensive to God. Slaveholding has been justly designated as the supplied of the processory to god of the supplied of the processory to processory the processory to processory the processory to processory the processory to processory to processory the processory to processory the processory to processory the processory to processory the processor to processory t

right to enslave a man simply because he is inferior and ought to drink the waters of bitterness. to you? Mr. Chairman, this is to me a most abhorrent doctrine. It would place the weak at the Virginia, we will hang you higher than we did John

horrent doctrine. It would place the weak at the region mercy of the strong. The theory is, that if a man is crippled, trip him up; if he is old and weak, strike him—he can't strike back; if he is a child, deceive him. Why, sir, this doctrine of the Democrats—and it is the doctrine of devils as well— Mr. Lovejoy-No doubt about it The Committee arose and the Honse adjourned

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, APRIL 13, 1860.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the AMER to order, at the same time advancing toward him, with fierce gesticulations. He was understood to say, prefacing the remark with some offensive adjectives, * Keep work own of the same time advancing toward him, of New York, at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 8th and 9th, commencing each jectives, * Keep work own offensive adjectives, * Keep work own offensive adjectives. jectives, 'Keep your own side, sir; you shall not day at 10 o'clock, A. M. come over here, shaking your fists in the face of Independent of all relig

Independent of all religious and political organiz gentiemen! Great confusion ensued. Members began to rush toward the scene from all sides, shouting order, and others denouncing Loveice. others denouncing Lovejoy.

Mr. Pryon. I call him to order, sir. He shall not shake his fists in our faces, sir. It is bad enough to let him stand over there, and talk his spirit which seeks the safety, happiness and prosperity treason.

Mr. Barksdale (Miss., Dem.), who had been in his seat with a heavy cane in his hand, came forward with the crowd, shouting and flourishing the cane. The only words understood from him above the din of the Chairman's gavel were, 'Keep his Rule. Declaring that man cannot be the property of own side—the rascal! Mr. Adram (A. L. D. N. J.), and other gentlemen, moved that the Committee rise, and some called the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Charman would receive no motion till gen-

The crowd still increased, and a collision seemed friends of the Society, that never were greater vigi-Mr. Cox (Dem., O.) shouted—I rise to a point of order. The gentleman from Illinois is out of his seat. He has no right to leave his seat and come upon the Democratic side. which will present a powerful temptation to many reply, 'I will stand where I please.'

It stood at this time on the Republican side, near ing the Anti-Slavery standard for the sake of party the dividing side. Mr. PRYOR vociferated—Let him stand over there success. Let the dead bury their dead.' Let u eschew all compromise and compromisers, and be and talk. He shall not come upon this side.

Mr. Barksdale continued to flourish his cane, several gentlemen around him and Mr. Singleton reHOLDERS!

training their violence.

Mr. Adrain. To avoid all difficulty, I suggest There will be no lack of able and experienced speakers at the Anniversary. [Further particulars

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries. DEATH OF CYRUS PEIRCE.

av into the midst of the Another good man has been removed from the which requires every gentleman to keep his seat while speaking. He can speak only from his own seat. He cannot, and he shall not, cross this hall of that yenerable teacher. Bey Cypra Pyrocy (more) of that venerable teacher, Rev. CYRUS PEIRCE, (more n a menacing manner towards us, as he has done. familiarly known amongst his numerous scholars as The Chairman appealed to gentlemen to enforce order, and said he would call the Sergeant-at-Arms. on Thursday, 5th inst. The sad intelligence is com-

The young man acting as deputy of the Sergeant-t-Arms approached with his silver mace. municated to us by a friend, as follows :-Mr. BURNETT. You may call your Sergeant-at-Arms, but he shall not do it. WEST NEWTON, April 5, 1860. DEAR SIR, -Father PEIECE is no more! He died Mr. Phelps (Dem., Mo.), turned back the mace- this afternoon, gently, after a protracted illness and Mr. Kellogg (Rep., Ill.), vociferated that his justice and truth, he has been, from the time you breach of the rules, The Speaker was called in to resume his seat, when the Chairman reported that the Committee member has been to the slave. You will rewhen the Chairman reported that the Committee rose, owing to the disorder. member how he was derided, when Principal of the Normal School, for accepting an office in the Anti-Slavery Society; and that he was bearer of the ' Lat-ERMAN (Rep., O.) said, We are in good imer Petition' for the 'old men eloquent' to present to Congress. He was Principal of the first Normal

School in North America, and of the first Norma Sch ol for young ladies in the world. Mr. Lovejoy took the stand at the Clerk's desk. For the past six years, he has been connected with and resumed his remarks. He spoke about North-ern Christian women, who went to the South to Mr. N. T. Allen's school, in this town. I send you a prevent the people there from returning to bar-barism. May for Barnard's Journal of Education, the mana-SINGLETON (Dem., Miss.) said that he would gers of which cut out, and would not print, the part not allow such insinuations upon Southern women to pass. If the member persisted in that course, he (Singleton) would hold him personally accountable. relating to Mr. P.'s connection with and sympathy for the anti-slavery movement !

Mr. Peirce was a man of rare tact in his profession and successfully labored in connection with the late child ; and spoke about a Presbyterian Elder down Hon. Horace Mann, and others, to raise the standard child; and spoke about a Presbyterian Elder down Hon. Horace Mann, and others, to raise the standard of education in Massachusetts. Peace to his memory of educ

The papers inform us that four Northern clergy men preached at Charleston, S. C., on Sunday week. to wit : Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, the author of the South-side View of Slavery; Rev. Mr. Singleton. And are a negro thief into the Dr. Blagden, of the Old South Church, Boston Rev. Dr. Todd, author of the Student's Manual, and Mr. BARKSDALE. I hold no parley with a per- Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring, of New York. These med negro.

Mr. Lovelov said, when Daniel Webster spoke of the Slave Power, can safely travel, visit or reside, as e imposition of Austria on Hungary, he remarked they list, in any part of the South; while the obscure the earthquake and the tornago have power, and the tornago have power, and the thunder has power, but greater than these was the power of public opinion, and before this he proposed to arraign Austria. He (Lovejoy) proposed to hold up to the retribution of public sentiment, had its atrocity and hideousness, just must carry 'free papers,' signed by the Mayor of as continuent had here volveany. Public sentiment. Troy, warranting them to be free from all Northe notions about liberty and equality-free from remem had indorsed the Helper book because he wanted to brance of those in bonds as bound with them-and do it. He did so without asking the gentleman free from all suspicion from Miseouri (Clark) or anybody else. You shed Samaritan.—c. x, w. free from all suspicion of sympathy with the Good

'PUT UP THY SWORD.' It gives us great pleasure t be able to lay before our readers, on our last page, the very admirable Discourse delivered before Theodore Parker's Society, at the Music Hall, on Sunday, March 11th, by Dr. FURNESS, of Philadelphia in de fence of the principles of Non-Resistance. Whatever dissent any of our readers may make from its ever dissent any of our readers may make from its cuss the question of Church and State, or any other British institution. But if I go into the States and talk against slavery, where is my protection?

Mr. Miles, (Dem., S. C.)—Can you go to Eng-distribution as a tract in a few days. PRIESTLY CALUMNY.

The Koran, in a very large proportion (say nine tenths) of its contents, consists of moral precepts and during the Year ending 1st March, 1860. We have ideas unquestionably sound and just, and bearing a read this neat little pamphlet with great interest, parked resemblance, both in form and substance, to being especially gratified to observe the abiding faith the precepts and ideas of the Hebrew Scriptures. and zeal of these Christian women of Scotland. The These two also bear a striking resemblance to each Report shows that they keep a vigilant eye upon other in some of the errors and vices which they permit and enjoin; for both absolutely require circum-cision; both contain injunctions directing aggressive defrauded and oppressed, the world over, a true sym war and wholesale slaughter against communities that never had injured the people to whom they were ad-dressed; and both permit, and in some cases enjoin, the of the West Indies, and of Jamaica in particular, the practice of polygamy. The Mussulmans, however, Report turns its attention to the Cause in America regard the Koran as the Hebrews do the Old Testa- and treats of the Oberlin case, of William S. Bailey's ent, as absolutely and infallibly inspired of God; sufferings in Kentucky, of the attempt in Maryland assuming that the things there asserted are to be received as true, because asserted there, quite irrespection of the fugitives in Canada. It speaks of tive of conflicting evidence from other sources; and the shameful treatment to which Miss Remond wa that the observances enjoined are to be considered subjected at the hands of the American Minister in as duties absolutely binding, because enjoined there, London and of his Secretary. It dwells at more quite irrespective of the useless or pernicious charac- length on Dr. Cheever's position, and on the discourter which progressive knowledge may reveal in them. aging condition of the churches and great raligiou Let us suppose that a Mussulman, after careful examination of the customs of other nations, a compari-son of them with the Mohammedan customs, and pa-Slave Sale at Savannah, and the Daniel Webster Futient reflection upon the reasons of each, and the gitive Case in Philadelphia, are briefly depicted; and tendencies and results of each, coming to these con- then the Report proceeds to give a quite particular clusions: that since the all-wise and all-powerful account of John Brown and the Harper's Ferry affair.

Creator made man just as he wished, and therefore 'Differing, as we do, from him and his associates,' exactly right, he could not possibly have enjoined, as the Report says, 'as to the mode and wisdom of their religious duty, the cutting off and destroying a part enterprise, and regretting its bloody termination, we every man's body; that since this Creator, good cannot but acknowledge the devotion and disinterestand just as well as wise and powerful, made all men, edness which characterized them all throughout. one nation just as much as another, he could not pos- After sketching the old man's life, and the circum sibly interfere to stir up strifes between them, and set stances of the attack at Harper's Ferry, the subseone family of his children to robbing and killing quent trial, the imprisonment, and the execution, another; and that, since the practice of polygamy they say, - Such was the man whom the United was shown to be pernicious by experience, keeping States selected as the first traitor of the Commonone half of the nation in an undeveloped and de-wealth; for it is remarkable that his was the first exgraded condition, interfering most injuriously with ecution for treason the Republic had witnessed. Of the right education and best welfare of the other half, the nature of his crime, 'that of seeking to confer and almost annihilating that purity and intensity of liberty on the most oppressed of human beings,) of genuine love which are realized only in the well-as- his sentence and its justice, the civilized world forms

at all, or a reason against their abrogation. mind and soul of man. But if such examination should and donations for the year. reveal that the Koran itself made no assumption of this sort-that it was solely an invention of the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHILApriests-that their attempt to defend this hypothesis DELPHIA FENALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. 1860. tents of the Koran, mingled with sophistical reason- as it does the amplest proof that the spirit of the ing and direct falsehood—and, finally, that the im- Anti-Slavery Reform does not slacken on this side man examiner should maintain and promulgate these and a thorough understanding of the cause, its prin ideas, then this additional thing would be very likely cipal obstacles, and the best methods of its prom to happen; the priests would denounce this reformer tion. The history of our cause in the city of Phila a wicked and dangerous person; would represent delphia, during the past year, was unus him as the enemy of true religion: would declare esting, and is well, though of necessity briefly, treathim a malignant opposer of the good things, as well ed in the Report. as the evil, in the Koran; and would stigmatize him an infidel of a most degraded class!

Just such calumnies as these have for years been uttered, and circulated to the utmost extent of their power, by the Reverend editors of the Independent, against William Lloyd Garrison. Long since, they called him 'an infidel of a most degraded class,' and they have never retracted this calumny. And now, omed stigma is repeated in the following terms :-

one who disbelieves the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the divine origin and authority of the truths which they contain. Now, what says Mr. Garrison upon these points? In noticing Dr. Cheever's recent Biblical argument against slavery, the Liberator says:

ment drawn from the Bible with consumnate logical combined with a cool sifting of all the Gospel state- actumen, scholarly ability and irresistible power. We ment concerning him? Such a book was be also and only many measure of its purchase by Congression of the health of the consuming him? commend this work to all who profess to revere the commend this work to the protesting against ma-cing the rights of man to depend upon any parchment

authority over his opinions or conscience. Is he not

It is to be noted that Dr. Cheever had said, in the book referred to, (The Scriptures on the Guilt of Sla- the piano, by Alfred Quidant. very')—speaking of the doctrine of the Bible concerning slaveholding—'If it be not condemned there, it is lad. By Stephen Glover. in vain that we struggle for its overthrow.' As if there were no light upon morality and immorality, virtue for the piano, by W. K. Batchelder. if the human mind recognized no distinction between of war L'Epervier. Music by S. D. S. right and wrong, and no obligation to do the one and itors of the Independent—'If our graft be not con-demned there, it is in vain that you struggle for its Esq., of Plymouth, President of the Society, occu-

and purport of Dr. Cheever's book, which he did following resolutions for the consideration of the earnestly and heartily, felt bound to protest against meeting :the false and mischievous doctrine above stated; a Whereas, Gov. Banks in his 'proclamation for doctrine, be it observed, which finds no foundation in day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer,' inthe Scripture itself, but is an invention, made out of vites the people of the Commonwealth 'to make whole cloth, of certain men who get their living by humble confession to Almighty God of transgresthe assumption that they are the authorized expound- sions against His law, and to offer supplications for a ers of Scripture, and that it is the duty of the com- continuance of His mercies, -that the blessings of munity to hear their expositions, and pay for them! justice and liberty may everywhere be dispensed'; This protest was made in the calm, brief and mode- therefore, rate terms above quoted. Yet the Independent seizes Resolved. That Gov. Banks has set a bad example the opportunity of its utterance, not only again to of official hypocrisy, which makes the advice constigmatize Mr. Garrison as 'an Infidel'—an expres- tained in his proclamation contemptible, by twice sion which its editors have sought to make equivalent, vetoing the action of the Legislature, abolishing unin its practical influence, to the cry of 'Mad dog!' - just and degrading distinctions among the citizens of but to insinuate the atrocious falsehood that he dis- the Commonwealth as pertaining to the militia laws; believes the divine origin and authority of the truths and thus exerting his power to prevent the blessings which the Scriptures contain!

One marked difference between Mr. Garrison and his clerical calumniators is this. He believes, acdirect contradiction between any different parts of and resisted as equally illegal and intolerable. them, irrespective of opposing reason and justice, Resolved, That the thanks of the friends of fre But the Reverend gentlemen of the Independent re- his manly and faithful advocacy of the cause of im fuse to lay this distinction before their readers! Their partial liberty by his presentation and eloquent sup systematic course of policy is, first to call this earnest port of a true Personal Liberty Bill, whereby free

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EDINBURGH LADIES' EMAN. CIETY, and Sketch of Anti-Slavery Events during the Year ending 1st March, 1860. We have where; and that wherever there is a slave, cast down pathy for that slave lives in their hearts. After re organizations of the United States,' with one or two sorted union of one man with one woman for life—
its judgment now, and posterity will form a yet
the all-wise Creator could not possibly have sanctionsterner judgment hereafter.' The Life of Brown by ed this practice; and, moreover, that the permission Redpath is favorably mentioned, and 'the ample or injunction of these three practices in the Koran, memoir from the pen of Mrs. Child' is anticipated far from rendering them obligatory or even justifia-ble, after reason and fact had shown them to be per-The Report also notions the condition of the Slave

nicious, was not a good reason for their continuance Trade, the outrages perpetrated on Northern men in the Southern States, the expulsion of the free colored Let us suppose this reformer further to say, in reply people from several of the Southern States, &c. It to the assumption of the priests that everything in the Koran was infallibly inspired of God, that he was ready to examine any proof that should be presented notices the unwearied labors of the American Antiupon this point, however improbable it seemed, a Slavery Society. Other topics are treated, and the riori, that any written revelation of God should con- Report closes with the letters of several American tradict that which God had revealed in the body, correspondents, and with full lists of subscriptions

anifestly included deceptive accounts of the con- - We heartily welcome this pamphlet also, affording esition of this hypothesis upon the people as true the Atlantic, and that the women of Pennsylvania as one chief means by which the priests gained their are true as steel to the demands of this just and absistence and retained their power-if our Mussul- righteous cause. It shows a clear, discerning eye

LIPE OF JESUS. A Manual for Academic Study By Dr. Carl Hase, Professor of Theology in the University of Jena. Translated from the German of the third and fourth improved editions, by James Freeman Clarke. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co., 245 Washington street, 1860.

The distinguishing features of this work are in the last issue of their paper, (5th inst.) the accus- critical ability, a spirit of independent investigation, Did you really suppose that he would write about philosophical calmness and dignity, absence of all MR. GARRISON'S INFIDELITY. We have been charged with slandering W. L. Garrison and his achool when we have spoken of their attitude toward the Bible as sheer infidelity. But what is an infidel, in the common meaning of that word? One who denies that the Bible is the revealed Word of God; one who displeies the insuration of the Scripture. ments concerning him.' Such a book may be pleas- Mr. Everett's sense and perception of the besutiful esting against ma- urably and profitably read.

New Music, Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washing-Mr. Garrison does not even profess 'to revere the Scriptures.' He treats them as he would any 'parchment,' ancient or modern. He concedes to them no

> Kucken. The Shooting Stars. Les Etoiles Filantes. For humanity and of as broad philosophy, that distinct

and vice, but that which comes from the Bible! As The Lost Ship. A Ballad, on the loss of the ship

avoid the other, before those sixty-six books were OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. written and brought together in their present form! The annual Fast Day-Thursday, April 5th-was As if no rights of man, no rights of individual human practically improved by the Old Colony Anti-Slavery beings against the tyranny of oppressors, had had Society to the furtherance of the cause of the enany existence until the publication of the Bible! As slaved in our land, by holding three public meetings if gamblers, counterfeiters of bank-notes, or the prac- on that day in the Universalist meeting-house at Duxtisers of any exclusively modern sin (if there be such) bury, which were attended by a very intelligent, and doubted abilities descend to the grave. This substitute could reasonably point to the Bible and say to the ed- apparently deeply interested audience, delegations pied the chair. Suitable portions of Scripture were Mr. Garrison, in commending the general scope read by Mr. Garrison, of Boston, who presented the

of justice and liberty from being everywhere dis-

knowledges, inculentes, and reduces to practice the power to make any odious and proscriptive distinctruths which the Scriptures contain, holding himself tions between the government-creating citizens of the undisturbed and unbound by any accompanying erseveral States; that, while that body is authorized to himself in this, the golden age of his life, with the second states in the second states. rors. The people who call him 'an infidel' assume organize and discipline the militia of the country, it that the entire contents, not the truths only, of the does not belong to Congress to decide who shall be Hebrew and Christian Scriptures, must be received enrolled in the militia, to the unjust exclusion of any se infallibly inspired of God, and that irrespective of such citizens; and such usurpation must be denounced

and irrespective of conflicting testimony, however dom universally are due to the Hon NATHANIEL H. strong and abundant, from any or all other sources. WRITING, Senator elect from Plymouth district, for the deliberate lie that he disbelieves 'the divine origin and authority of the truths' of the Bible !-- c. x. w. ing efforts to secure the abolition of an odious, unjust Jan. 29, 1860, by Rev. J. J. Brayton, Unitarian.

and unconstitutional proscription of a portion and uncommended the North on account of their on Plexion; thus showing himself to be as true to be Anti-Slavery principles in the Senate as he been out of that body

Resolved, That this Society entirely accords the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer in the ar *two opposing and conflicting forms of society not, among civilized men, co-exist and ends not, among civilized medicase to exist the charge one must give way, and cease to exist the charge me universal: if free society be upnatural is moral and unchristian, it must fall, and give say

Resolved, That this Society fully endered Resolved, That this Society they courses then ment of William H. Seward, that the anager tio systems of literty and slavery are o coming in closer contact, and colli they who think this collision is accidental sary, the work of interested or fanatical agitston, a therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogr is an irrepressible conflict between oppo during forces, and it means that the United San must and will, sooner of later, become entirely slaveholding nation, or entirely a free labor , Therefore,

Resolved, That they who are for suppressing of anti-slavery agitation, are really laboring for the implete supremacy and enduring away of the Slar Power; that they who are deploring the excitant the times, srising from this amenting that there is any manhood or moral am ment left in the land, and arraigning the Almighty for inspiring the human mind with a detestation robbery, injustice and oppression

Resolved, That to compromise with the dealers in human flesh-to accede to any of their demands to enter into an alliance with them from which they shall derive strength and security-to schooledge in any manner the rectitude or necessity of their is to participate in their guilt, to safer de moralization, to lose the power of a virtuous exactle. and to betray the cause of freedom university

Resolved. That the dissolution of the Union, hand as that Union is upon slaveholding and compromises, is demanded by every principle of morality, every claim of suffering humanity, or aspiration of impartial freedom, every palacion of true manhood, and every precept of Christia

Animated and stirring speeches, treating upon a variety of topics in a lucid and convincing macne, were made by Mr. C. L. Remond and Mr. Garrian but of these we are unable to present even an ab. stract. When the resolution, approving the mealy and consistent course of Hon. NATHANIEL H. WHI ING in the Senate, was separately put to vote, it was emphatically adopted without a dissenting voice. The weather proved highly auspicious throughout, the day being the finest of the season. The occasion was de lightful and strengthening to all who were present As a gratifying evidence of their interest in the cause f the slave, the Wesleyan Methodist church snicongregation in Duxbury omitted their usual religious service, in order to attend the meetings of the Society BOURNE SPOONER, Pro. SAMUEL DYER, Sec.

EDWARD EVERETT AND THE NEW YORK LEDGER.

A year ago, a friend of ours published an article in the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal, expressing his sun prise at the weak character of Mr. Everett's contrioutions for the Ledger. He sent us a copy of the paper, and, in reply, we wrote what follows

FRIEND P .- You are no longer a much but an ab solute reality, having thought of old companions, and retaining energy enough to protest against the namby pambies of our timid, gentle, accomplished, learned and mediocre Edward Everett. Now I have not see one of the articles with which he professes to gree the columns of the Ledger. I have never yet read a col umn in that stupendous exhibition of American froth the level of the contributors by whom he was sur artistically speaking, are very great; but how delcient he is in all the loftier attributes of a great orbtor and writer ! He has none of that long elevation tors, and that, more than in any other modern man, On the mountain's airy summit. Song. Music by was seen in Lord Chatham; none of that splends combination of ratiocination and imagery, of bree guished Burke; none of the fire of Patrick Heavy; none of the massiveness of Webster; none of the immaculate purity of Sumner. If he had any of thes qualities, he would be the man for some emergent ome where; but he never was, and never will be What is he? I think he is a fine scholar. His mind ranges through prose, poetry, painting and sculptur law, medicine, and natural history; it delights in accumulating from all subjects, and feasting on the beauties, and can reproduce these at pleasure.

I am glad to see your castigation, and hope he may meet it from other quarters. He deserves it, B should contribute something to the moral force of the world, ere his splendid acquirements and un culture is sometimes as ruinous as positive imporalty. Full of sentimentalism of a high order, with quick sensibilities, his mind does not see fundames principles. He seems to love nature, and certainly is an active observer of many of her mest begulifu phenomens. But who ever loved nature truly, with out loving man more? Who ever really under one of her innumerable illustrations of usefulness and beauty, without feeling his heart beat quicker, and his breast throb more strongly for the character, or pacities and destinies of the whole human race I speak of him mainly as a public man; his private life exhibits some virtues, it may be.

But he has done much to block the wheel of pro gress, and has never worked energetically in any cause worthy of a noble mind. On the page of history, h will stand as a refined scholar, a polished gentlems a cultured, amiable man. But that page will tell at that the great principles of liberty worked out the results without his aid, and in spite of his indifference. Bryant, Hallock, Whittier, Longfellow, Est son and Lowell are leaving burning words, to the stsic of which the masses of men are rapidly falling is and advancing in solid column; music which sin even the heart of Garrison, of Sumner, of Chase, and of Seward, and lends a higher strain to their logic himself in this, the golden age of his life with one tions at horse-shows, at dedications, at public fare rals, with lecturing on a character whose opi does not sympathize with or dare not express, with writing for the New York Ledger! words, his Is a selfish life. He lives in a selfish el joyment of intellect, of taste and refinement, and as truly a miser as he who has millions, and yet design the poor a shilling; for what has he given great heart of humanity?

We shall publish, next week, a review, by John Cushing, of the two-faced, double-and-twister

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entirely accords with in the sentiment, that forms of society canrist and endure; the exist—the other be be unnatural, imfall, and give way to

ully endorses the senvery are continually sion results; and accidental, unnecesnatical agitators, and en opposing and en-at the United States er, become entirely r

a free labor nation. by laboring for the ng away of the Slave loring the excitement question, are really nhood or moral sentiigning the Almighty with a detestation of

e with the dealers in of their demandshem from which they rity-to acknowledge or necessity of their r guilt, to suffer def a virtuous example, freedom universally. of the Union, based cholding concessions by every principle of

ing humanity, every t of Christianity. hes, treating upon a convincing manner, and Mr. Garrison; approving the manly NATHANIEL H. WHITy put to vote, it was dissenting voice. The s throughout, the day The occasion was de ll who were present, interest in the cause odist church and contheir usual religious etings of the Society. SPOONER, Pres.

THE NEW YORK published an article , expressing his sur-fir. Everett's contri-

us a copy of the paa myth, but an abold companions, and t against the nambycomplished, learned, Now I have not seen e professes to grace never yet read a cole would write above whom he was sur-which he could clearof that paper? Do dit much more than ter is apparent in the ything to do with it character had borne lity, he never would Washington all over ription purchase of at once at the boider archase by Congress on of the beautiful, reat; but how defibutes of a great orathat lofty elevation

ized the ancient oray other modern man, one of that splendid imagery, of broad psophy, that distine of Patrick Henry; ebster : none of t f he had any of these for some emergency s, and never will scholar. His mind nting and sculpture, tory; it delights in nd feasting on their e at pleasure. n, and hope he may le deserves it. He the moral force of uirements and un ave. This mathetic a high order, with

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refinement, and is ions, and yet denim he given to the A. F. B.

eek, a review, by South Hingham ou, Unitarian.

ATTEMPT TO ARREST P. B. SANBORN. Great Excilement in Concord, Mass .- The Alarm Bells Rang-The whole Town turn out, and prevent Sanhorn's being carried away-Mr. Sanborn released on

a Writ of Habens Corpus - Statement of Mr. S. The quiet town of Concord, Mass., was a scene of intense excitement Tuesday night, 3d inst., which was occasioned by an attempt of United States officers to forciby arrest Mr. F. B. Sanborn, and take him to Washington to answer for contempt, in refusing to obey the summons to appear before the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee. He was seized and handcuffed, in the most dastardly manner, and without my show of authority, but the ruffians were prevented from taking him out of town, by the application of the writ of habeas corpus, We give below the following statement of Mr. San-

Concord, Mass., April 3, 1860.

To the Citizens of Massachusetts:

I have to inform you that a cowardly assault was committed on me this evening, at about 9½ o'clock, is my own house, by four or five persons claiming to have authority to arrest me. The facts are these:

I came in from a call about 9 o'clock, and was sit-I came in from a call about 9 o clock, and was string, in my slippers, at my deak, when a knocking called me to the door. I went down stairs, and opened the door, when a small man entered and said, 1 Does Mr. Sanborn live here? ' 'That is my name, sit, 'said I, putting out my hand to welcome him. Here is a paper for you,' said he, handing me a folded one, which I took.

ed one, which I took.

At that moment, a grey-haired, tall and stout man peened door, and said, 'I arrest you, Mr. By what authority?' said I, 'and what e?' He gave no name, but said, 'I am S. Marshal's office,' or something of that What is your authority—your warrant?' re-We have a warrant,' said some one, for peated I. We have a warrant, said some one, for by this time two more men appeared. Show it-read it, said I. A small man, calling himself Freman, (afterwards,) began to read a paper, but had got only through a few lines, when the grey-haired ruffian took a pair of bandcuffs from his pocket, and filian took a past of translation in the proceeds, and proceeded to put them on my wrists, I standing in my win house, without a hat or boots, only in slippers

oth. whiatle was given; some men rushed in, none of them known to me, and carried me by lorce to the atreet, where stood a carriage with two horses. They lifted me from the ground, and tried to put me in the carriage. I resisted with my feet, for my hands were fast in the manacles. They tried two or three times, without success, breaking the carriage, but the horses without success, breaking the carringe, but the most started, and they could not get me in. In the mean-time, my cries and those of my sister had called my neighbors from their homes, who surrounded the ruf-fians, and prevented them from carrying me off. I stood in the street in my slippers half an hour, earing the handcuffs, until Deputy Sheriff Moore hands, under took me by force from the running names, manes, writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Hoar. Their names, given after a long time and reluctantly, were, Silas Carlton, — Coolidge, — Tarleton, and — Freeman. There were two or three others, whose

Freeman. There were two or three others, whose names I have not learned.

Fifteen minutes after I was handcuffed, standing in the street, Freeman read me a warrant, signed by Vice President Breckinridge, for my arrest, with an endorsement from McNair, Sergeaut-at-Arms of the U. Senate, authorizing Silas Carlton to seize me. act as it seems to you best in this case! F. B. SANBORN.

Mr. Sanborn also gives the following additional

my house, and finding the door unlocked, had gone in, and being met by the servant, told her that he in, and being met by the servant, told her that he had an important paper for me, and, as she understood him, it was something about a situation. I was out at the time, and was told of it when I returned. How long the ruffans had been looking about town I do not know, but am informed they had been here

I do not know, but am informed they had been here some hours, perhaps watching my footsteps, in which honorable employment they were aided, as I am told and believe, by Joseph Holbrook, sometimes called Col. Holbrook, an officer in the Boston Custom House, residing here, and Charles B. Davis, Post-master of this town. These neighbors of mine, with one of whom I formerly boarded, have, as I believe, assisted in the outroe. Some weeks aga, the per-

I formerly boarded, have, as I beneve, assisted incommitting this outrage. Some weeks ago, the person calling himself Carlton was here as a spy, and
made his head-quarters at the post-office.

I at first offered no resistance, but when the handcuffs were put on, I refused to go, not having heard
any warrant, or seen any signatures, or been told the any warrant, or seen any signatures, or been don't he names of the officers, or the nature of my offence, so far as I can recollect. When they dragged me into the open air, without allowing me to put on my boots, overcoat, or hat, I called 'Murder!' and resisted with my feet as well as I could, with four stout men holdme. They dragged me to the carriage, which had been brought up by a fifth or sixth confederate,

had been brought up by a fifth or sixth confederate, and attempted te put me in. I broke the side of the carriage with my feet, and my sister seizing one of the ruffians, they dropped me on my feet again.

Again they tried to put me in, but my sister whipped the horses, who started, and foiled them again. They were struggling with me and her—five men against a man and a woman—when the neighbors came running to my nid. The ruffians still attempted to kidnap me, but they soon found they were overpowered. Then, and not till them, did they read their warrant, in the street, by the light of a lantern, while I stood handcuffed and half-clothed in their hands. This must have been fifteen minutesafter hands. This must have been fifteen minutesafter first seizure. Further particulars I will give

The following is the writ of habeas corpus :-COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Sheriffs of our several counties and their re-spective Deputies or other person by law empow-

spective Deputies or other person by law empowered to serve this writ; Greeting:

We command you that the body of Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord, in the county of Middlesex, by Silas Carlton imprisoned and restrained of his liberty, as it is said, you take, and have before a Justice of our Supreme Judicial Court, at Boston, in the county of Suffolk, immediately after the receipt of this writ, to do and receive what our said Justice shall then and there consider concerning him in this behalf, and to there consider concerning him in this behalf; and to summon the said Silas Carlton then and there to appear before our said Justice, to show the cause of the taking and detaining of the said Frank P. Sanborn.

And have there you this writ with your doings thereor.

Witness my hand and seal at Concord, the third of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand at hundred and sixty.

EBENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. Deputy Sheriff John D. Moore makes the follow-

ing return upon the back of the writ :-MIDDLESEX, 88. April 3d, 1860. By virtue of MIDDLEEK, ss. April 3d, 1860. By virtue of this writ, and in obedience thereto, I this day took the body of the within named Frank B. Sanborn from the custody of Silas Carleton, at Concord, in said county, and now have him under safe and secure conduct before the Supreme Judicial Court, now sitting at Boaton, in the county of Suffolk, as within directed. And I have also summoned the within named Silas Carleton to appear before the said Court, and there show cause of the taking and detaining of the said Frank B. Sanborn, by reading to him the within writ, and have also given him in hand an attested copy thereof.

Supreme Judges, Court, Wednesday, Present

Supreme Judicial Count-Wednesday-Present, Shaw, C. J., Metcalf, Bigelow, Merrick, and Hoar, JJ.
In the matter of Frank B. Sanborn, petition for In the matter of Frank 45. Sanborn, petition for discharge on a writ of habeas corpus. Mesars. Samuel E. Sewell, John A. Andrew, and John S. Keyes appeared for the petitioner, and C. Levi Woodbury and Milton Andress for the respon-

Mr. John S. Keyes then read the writ of habeau Mr. John S. Keyes then read the writ of hathous corpus. The return is in the usual form, and is made by John B. Moore, Deputy Sheriff of Middlesex.

Mr. Woodbury said that he was only called into the case an hour ago, and had not had time to prepare a return. He asked time for that purpose. The Revised Statutes set forth several ingredients which the answer should contain, and it would be impossible to construct a document correctly in the hurry of the case at bar.

session, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1860, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and makes part of this answer; that he did arrest, on the 3d day of April instant, the body of the said F. B. Sanborn, at Concord, in the County of Middlesex and Commonwalth aforessid: and that afterwards, on the same day and at the place aforesaid, he, the said F. B. Sanborn, was taken from his custody by one John B. Sanborn, was taken from his custody by one John B. Sanborn, was taken from his custody by the said John B. Moore, then and there acting as one of the deputies of the Sheriff of said County of Middlesex; and that afterwards, on the said for the said F. B. Sanborn was so taken from his custody by the said John B. Moore, by titre of a proceeding or writ issued under the hand and seal of the Hen. Signed and sworn to by the respondent Carlton.

The return was then read by Mr. Andros.

Mr. Keyes raised a preliminary question upon the face of the papers, which he chought would be final. The objection was—1. That the Sergeant-at-Arms had no power out of the District of Columbis, where Congress had jurisdiction. 2d. That the precept being directed to him by name, he alone could serve it. 3d. That the Sergeant-at-Arms had no power out of the District of Columbis, where Congress had jurisdiction. 2d. That the precept being directed to him by name, he alone could serve it. 3d. That the Sergeant-at-Arms cannot, by law, deputize his powers to any other person. The authorities upon the first point were, of course, negative, upon the second, he refered to 11 Mass. 27, Wood V. Moodbury desired to have the whole case put in, but the Court declined to pursue this course.

Mr. Woodbury desired to have the whole case put in, but the Court declined to pursue this course.

Mr. Woodbury wanted to know in what act of Congress counsel found the powers of the Sergeant.

Mr. Andrew replied that the office of Sergeant. Arms was not established. He cited the next of April 10, 1809, is to the same effect. The contended, as no power was given by

officer. The act of April 10, 1808, is to the same effect. He contended, as no power was given by the statutes to serve warrants out of the District of Columbia. Now down y said he agreed that the office of Sergeant-at-Arms was not established by statute. He apprehended that he was an officer having such power as the Senate saw fit to confer upon him. It had been very well settled that each co-ordinate branch of the Government had the power to act in its own judgment. One branch could not revise the action of another, except where power of revision was given by the Constitution. He read the section of the Constitution. He read the section of the Constitution. He read the section of the Constitution relating to the powers and duties of Congress. The Senate was the sole judge of the question whether its powers had been exceeded by its deputies. It had a right to regulate the process of its officers. The cases cited from Masachusetts Reports were of an early the control of the Columbia. He case of the Congress was done therein, and the process in question was served of the Senate and its officers had any power outside of the District of Columbia. He was clear that no power for contempt could reach any man in Massachusetts.

Mr. Andrew said he did not now question the power of the Senate, only of its officer.

Mr. Woodbury mentioned several instances where processes from the Senate had extended to various parts of the country. It would appear strang it, during the eighty years this had been going on, there was no rightlul power; that such powers had, nearly years this had been going on, there was no rightlul power; that such powers had, nearly years the eight years this had been going on, there was no rightlul power; that such powers had, nearly years the end of the Constitution of the Senate and its officers. The second question appears to us far more material, the control of the Senate and its officers had any person who may be summoned before either thouse of Gongress, refusing to special powers and the powers h

United States.

The statute of January 24, 1857, was then cited. It declares that any person who may be summoned before either House of Congress, refusing to appear, or to answer questions, shall be subject to certain additional pains and penalties upon conviction before any United States Court having jurisdiction of such

to Mr. Woodbury then proceeded to discuss the question of the power of carlot nuder his authority from the McNair. When a person was found exercising the power of an official, his right to exercise that day was presumed until some substantial evidence to the contrary was produced.

Hoar, J., thought that the case was different where there was no such office as that the powers of which were supposed to be exercised. It was a question whether there was no such office as that the powers of which were supposed to be exercised. It was a question whether there was no such office as that the powers of which were supposed to be exercised. It was a question whether there was no such office as that the powers of which were supposed to be exercised. It was a question whether there was no such office as that of Deputy of the Sergeant-al-Arms.

Mr. Woodbury replied that the respondent exhibited that the Senate had authorized its officer to make an arrest, not granting to him power to deputize any body else to do it.

Mr. Woodbury replied that the practice had been as in the present case. Usually, when warrants were issued, many were sent out at the same time, and for many were sent out at the same time, and for many were sent out at the same time, and for many were sent out at the same time, and for many were sent out at the same time, and for many were sent out at the same time, and for many were sent out at the same time, and for many were sent out at the same time, and for many were sent out at the same time, and for many were sent out at the same time, and for many were sent out at the same time, and for many were sent out at the same time, and for many were sent out at the same time, and for many were sent out at the same time, and for many were sent out at the same time, and for the court is that the said Sanborn be as an interpretable that Mr. Carlton derived no power to serve the sent of the court of the Court is that the said Sanborn be as a statute. Passing then to the question of the power to execute warrants out

Mr. Woodbury again called attention to the case of Anderson, which he had before cited. It appeared that the arrest in that case was made within the District of Columbia.

The Court then remarked, that for the purpose of deciding this preliminary question, it would adjourn to 33 o'clock, P. M.

The Court came in at half-past three o'clock, and Chief Justice Shaw delivered the following opinion:

DECISION OF CHIEF JUSTICE SHAW.

This arrest was made by Silas Carlton, a citizen and inhabitant of Massachusetts, and on the answer of this officer, under oath, he shows a warrant to D. R. McNair, Sergoant-at-Arms of the Senate of United States, and says that the Sergeant-at-Arms entered an order upon it, delegating the power to Carlton to make the arrest.

There is, therefore, no condict in this case between the authority of an executive officer of the United States and an officer of this Commonwealth.

It appears by the answer of the officer, which stands as part of the return to the writ of habeas corpus, that Carlton claims to have arrested Sanborn, under a warrant purporting to have been issued under the hand and seal of the Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate, to answer as a witness before such committee of the Senate, to answer as a witness before such committee of the Senate, to answer as a witness before such committee of the Senate, to answer as a witness before such committee of the Senate, to answer as a witness before such committee of the Senate, to answer as a witness before such committee of the Senate, to answer as a witness before such committee of the Senate, to answer as a witness before such committee of the Senate, to answer as a witness before such committee of the Senate, to answer as a witness before such committee of the Senate, to answer as a witness before such committee of the Senate, to answer as a witness before such committee of the Senate, to answer as a witness before such committee of the Senate, to answer as a witness before such committee of the Senate, t

or to answer questions, shall be subject to certain additional pains and penalties upon conviction before any United States Court having jurisdiction of such contempt.

Mr. Woodbury then proceeded to discuss the question of the power of Carlton under his authority from McNair. When a person was found exercising the power of an official, his right to exercise that duty was presumed until some substantial evidence to the

therizing and empowering the said Carlton, the respondent, to make such arrest; and the respondent justifying the arrest made on the 3d April instant under that process, the question is whether this arrest is justified by this return.

This question is a very broad and a very important one, and opens many interesting questions as to the poop, to answer to a compilaint for an example and hat-

PRESENTATION TO MISS SANBORN. The friends of Mr. Frank B. Sanborn. The friends of Mr. Frank B. Sanborn are about to present to his sister—as a token of their respect for her bravery—one of the latest styles of Colt's revolvers. It will bear an engraved representation of the old Pine Tree flag, and the inscription, 'Sic itur ad astra' ' and the inscription, 'Sic itur ad astra' C.

Washington, April 10.

Senate. Mr. Summer presented the memorial of Mr. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., in regard to the gross attempt to kidnap him by persons claiming to act under the authority of the United States Senate.

Mr. Summer narrated the circumstances attending the capture of Mr. Sanborn.

The memorial was laid on the table.

THE CONCORD AFFAIR. David A. Wasson, in a clety has just published an edition of ten the THE CONCORD AFFAIR. David A. Wasson, in a discourse at the Music Hall on Sunday last, on 'Help from Hindrance,' thus alluded to the case of Mr. Sanborn: 'We see that without the aid of debased, dastardly officials, we should not have known that Sanborn of Concord is no less a hero than a pure and high-minded gentleman; one of the gentlest, sunniest, sweetest souls; full of conscience, of geniality, of unassuming verity; with the distinctness and simplicity of a child; with the delicate considerateness of a woman; a man whom all children instinctively trust and follow, deriving no support for his sterner purposes from any harsh qualities. It was only evil times and evil men which could have unveiled to us a will as invincible, as incorruptible, a bosom in times and evil men which could nave unverted to us a will as invincible, as incorruptible, a bosom in which womanly charity and granite tenacity and sturdiness concentrated together. Nay, we should not only be unaware of the fact, but the fact itself would in a less degree exist. Heroes are not only demonstrated, but they are likewise developed by demonstrated, but they are likewise developed by occasions for heroism; while, again, heroism once shown, is three times more contagious than small-pox; one instance makes a hundred more; and that which was at first a sublime force in one, the recti-

which was at 11st a suchme force in one, the rectitude of a single soul, becomes the spirit of an entire
community, and it may be of an entire age.

And those brave women of Concord,—think you
not that their hely hardihood, as it now affects and
inspires contemporaries, will find its way by spiritual
descent into wide posterities, and build itself into the
brains of children a hundred years hence?

I do not attempt to consider here where hence?

I do not attempt to consider here what benefit the cause of freedom will receive from these events, for we are looking now to see how virtue and manhood are made; though in the meantime we may assure ourselves that the cause of freedom lives in free hearts, who are aiding the success of that can which can bide its time.'

LETTER FROM CASSIIIS M. CLAY.

MY DEAR B.—I write now to give you a history of the war going on here, between the Democrats and the Republicans. Let us begin at the beginning. After the overthrow of William S. Bailey's press, and the general terror in the slave States, the Democracy VENTION. After the overthrow of William S. Bailey's press, and the general terror in the slave States, the Democracy thought it a good time to make a clean sweep of all the liberal element here, including me and others in this county. The first vote at the public meeting included the 'Republicans' by name. Upon a reconsideration, Republicans were struck out, but in the manifesto we were denounced as 'guilty of crime,' which ought to be, but is not, punishable by law! The Turners, my old persons! enemies, were present, and made most inflammatory speeches, and were opposed to 'old' and moderate men going on the committee, but for 'young men,' naming some of my most desperate enemies. The Bereans were driven out, supposing that I would defend the 'radicals.' They were disappointed when they heard that I had escaped; in the first place refusing to hear the proposition to expel the radicals by law, the Legislature then being in session; because, what was the use, they said, in driving out Fee and committee, whilst I, the arch traitor, was left to agitate the country?

Threats still continuing, I thought it wise to make my defence at Frankfort, in the seat of government, and in the face of the whole Democratic party. My success there overbore them for awhile, till my northern tour again gave them, by garbled reports, new food for action, which was increased by the circular threats the country?

success there overfoore them for awhile, till my north-erm four again gave them, by garbled reports, new food for action, which was increased by the circula-tion of my Frankfort speech on my return home, and the distribution of the Helper book, which still more moved them. Hanson gave them a nucleus of ac-tion. He entered Berea, through Richmond, on the 3d day of March.

3d day of March.

Not long afterward the committee met at the Glade, about a mile from Berea, and denounced him, and ordered him to leave; but, although he was in Berea, they never went there, but dispersed. Hanson retired to the mountains for a few days, and the committee reported him gone, which was well known not to be so. Encouraged, Hanson wrote a protest, dated March 13, and sent it to the editor of the Messenger at Richmond. On the 24th I went to Berea, and advised my friends to stand aloof from Hanson in all respects; and I also begged Hanson to leave The Court thought the matter very simple, and that there was no necessity for an adjournment.

Mr. Woodbury read, for information, the warrant was made. The warrant recites the fact that Sanbern was summoned January list, and then commands the execution of the order. The power of the warrant was assigned by the Sergeant-atams to a Deputy Marshal of this District.

Mr. Andros then prepared an answer, the substance whereof is as follows:—

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Mr. Andros wareaut duly issued by the steril proper of the United States of America, and for answer saith, that United States of America, and for answer saith, that United States of America, and for answer saith, that United States of America, and for answer saith, that United States of America, and for answer saith, that United States of America, and for answer saith, that United States, now in the Country of the Senate of the United States, now in the constitution of the United States of the United States, and the Country important on the The Concord, to-day of April inst., with the This are compliant, and all also begged Hanson to leave the Concord, to-day on Saturday and Sunday, they raised a ter-ty upon F. B. Sanborn, on the 3d day of April inst., with intent to kidnap.

A large number of the people of Concord were prepared for the complainant, and with intent to kidnap.

A large number of the people of Concord were prepared for the complaint, and with intent to kidnap.

This question is a very broad and s very important on the United States of the States of

necessity of hearing testimony preliminary to fixing the amount of bail.

The Justice decided that it was not necessary to take evidence in the determination of that matter.

Mr. Keyes asked that the bail be fixed at \$5000 for each defendant.

Mr. Andros argued that this would be excessive on consultation, however, with U. S. Marshal Freeman, he remarked to the Justice that the amount of bail was a matter of indifference to the respondents.

After some further debate the Court fixed the bail at \$2000 for each respondent.

Watson Freeman, Joseph Holbrook, Stedman Buttick and Samuel H. Rhodes were accepted as ure-ties, to appear at the next term of the Superior Court at Concord.

Mr. Rufus Homer, a gentlemen predisposed to apoplexy, was among the witnesses of the exciting affair, which produced such an effect upon his system that the was seized with a fit on reaching home, and died soon after.

THE WOMEN OF CONCORD.

The women, like the mothers of yore, were foremost in the affray, and by every possible means worried the officers. Miss Sanborn seized an officer by his beard, and compelled him to relinquish his held of Mr. Sanborn. Miss Ann Whiting, daughter of Col. Whiting, approached officer Tarlton, risied his hat, and looking him steadily in the face, said, 'Let me see what kind of a looking man you are. You may come here again some day, and I shall want to know you!

Mr. Sanborn's sister, seeing the crowd surrounding the officers and her brother, and that she could do no more service there, seized the whip from the carriage and began belaboring the horses in good earnest, but one of the men took the whip from the carriage and began belaboring the horses in good earnest, but one of the men took the whip from her structure of the men took the whip from her structure of the properties of the men took the whip from the carriage and began belaboring the horses in good earnest, but one of the men took the whip from her structure of the men took the whip from her structure of the properties of the whip where the pro

ting our foes upon us!

In haste, your friend,

C. M. CLAY.

SEXATE. Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of Mr. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., in regard to the gross attempt to kidnap him by persons claiming to act under the authority of the United States Senate. Mr. Sumner narrated the circumstances attending the capture of Mr. Sanborn and his subsequent release, and said the act was conspicuous both a regarded the man against whom the attack was directed, and the place where it occurred. Mr. Sanborn was a quiet gentleman, of excellent fame as a soholar of pure life. This was the man who was seized. The attempt was made at Concord, where a seizure was once before attempted, which ended in the revolution of these States. The Senate owed something to its own character, and should wash its hands of this transaction. He moved the reference of the memorial to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Mason said that this man Sanborn was shown to be in correspondence with the man who was hung at Harper's Ferry as a traitor, or with his friends. He had therefore been summoned before the Committee of the Senate to tessify. He (Sanborn) replied, refusing to come on the ground, that he feared persons his volence. A warrant was then issued against him, and the Sergeant-st-Arms sent deputies to arrest him, who did so, but he was rescued by a mob, and afterwards discharged by Justice Shaw upon a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Sanborn's memorial was then read. He claims that he has rightfully resisted the summons of the Senate.

Mr. Sanborn's memorial was then read. He claims that he has rightfully resisted the summons of the Senate, and complains of the unwarrantable arrest, and the brutality attending it, and asks redress at the hands of the Senate.

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A PAMPHLET FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD THROUGHOU THE FREE STATES. The American Anti-Slavery Socopies of a most important pamphlet, entitled 'THE NEW REIGN OF TERROR IN THE SLAVE-HOLDING STATES, for 1859-60.' It is a record of the multitudinous outrages and atrocities which have been visited upon unoffending Northern citizens by the lawless minions of slavery, while travelling or sojourning at the South, within the last four or five months. A perusal of it is enough to 'create a soul under the ribs of death,' and to 'stir a fever in the blood of age.' Read it, men of the North! and ask

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Collections by Miss Susan B. Anthony, at Western

	ATOM TOPK	COMU	ensions.			
At	Port Byron,	. 1	ne or di	\$13	93	
	Weedsport,			- 1	57	
	Jordan,		/1 . U surs	1	73	
	Rochester,			49	35	
	Brockport,			8	07	
	Medina,	-	fet bal		94	
	Albion,		line mail	15	97	
	Williamson,			5	42	
	Marion,			1	58	
	Palmyra,		or Carl Jak	11	92	
	Macedon Locks,		total Empty	- 5	27	
	Macedon Centre,	*	. 31.1	2	68	
	Farmington,				88	
By	Marius R. Robinson,				50	
	Aaron M. Powell.				96	
Γ.	Weed, Albany, (done	tion.)		10	- 2	
Cor	rnelius Wellington, Be	eston,	(donatio	n.) 5	00	
	THE RESPONDENCE OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS.			.,		

The TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVEN-TION will be held in COOPER UNION, New York, on Thursday and Friday, May 10th and 11th. Sessions at half-past 10, A. M., and half-past 7, evening. Wendell Phillips, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Ernes-tine L. Rose, J. Elizabeth Jones, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell and others will address the Con-vention.

On behalf of the Central Committee, E. CADY STANTON, President SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Sec'y.

MAY DAY.

MAY DAY.

The subscribers propose to throw open their rooms, over Boylston Market, Boylston street, on May Day. Breakfast will be served from 7 to 9 in the morning. In the afternoon, an Exhibition of Paintings will be given for Sabbath Schools. In the evening, there will be a Social Gathering of the friends of the cause. A fine opportunity will thus be given to aid the Mission for the Poor and Criminal masses.

CHARLES SPEAR, MRS. CHARLES SPEAR. HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in

Ware, Mass., on Sunday, April 15: in Manchester, N. H., Friday evening, April 20; in Weare. N. H., Sunday, April 22. In the two latter places, A. T. TF SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massa husetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows: Fitzwilliam, N. H., Friday, April 13. Keene, " Sunday, " 15.

Keene, Sunday, 15.
Dublin, Thursday, 19. TO REV. CHARLES SPEAR and Wife will hold meetings in their Chapel over Boylston Market, Boylston street, next Sabbath afternoon and evening.

DIED-In Dover, N. H., on the 6th instant, Miss Maria J. Page, aged 31.

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL.

THE next (Summer) Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, May 2, 1860, and continue Ten weeks. Applications for admission should be made at as early a date as practicable. For particular deferming the product of the contract of the contract

wM. S. HAYWOOD,
ABBIE B. HAYWOOD,
Principals.
sedals, (Milford, Mass.) April 3, 1860.

Is there any virtue in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER?

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR

TO THE ED'S OF EVANORIZET:— My age is sixty. One year ago, my hair was very gray, and had been gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had become quite thin. About the 1st of March, of the present year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's 'Restorger,' No. 1, according to the directions, and have continued to apply a slight dressing of the same once in three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My hair is now almost restored to its criginal color, and the has three or lour weeks, on retiring to bed. My hair is now almost restored to its original color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED THAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE A DYE. BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRETIONS. My heir ceases to fell, which is certainly an advantage to one who was in danger of becoming bald. Rev. M. THACHER, Bridgewater, Oncida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1856.

President J. L. BATON, LL. D., Union University, Murfreesboro', Tennessee.

'MADAM—I would state, that some time last spring I found MY HAIR PALLING OFF. I concluded to purchase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer,' &c., and give it a trial. I commenced using it, but very irregularly; but notwithstanding this irregularity, I found that its influence was distinctly visible, THE FALLING OFF OF MAIN CRASHED, and my locks, which before were quite GRAY, WHEN CHANGER. which before were quite GRAY, WERE CHANGED TO BLACK. I do not consider that I have given it a fair trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in my own case, I have reason to believe that it is capable of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz., PREVENT THE HALE PROM PALLING OFF, and TO RESTORE GRAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR.

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK,

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK, Editor 'Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati, Ohio.
'I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles manufactured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired.

Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editos Christian Advocate, Buffalo, N. Y.

'Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best I have ever known. It has restored my hair to its natural color,' &c. Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. American

and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City.

'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have been used in my family with beneficial effects; and I take pleaure in recommending them te such as have occasion to use such preparations.'

Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor 'Christian Era,' Boston

Mass.

4 Having used numerous specifics to little purpose, I discarded all, believing them to be of no value. So I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither bald nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of my earlier years. Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. ' Guide to Holiness,' Boston

'Mis. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found among our other advertisements, we insert from actual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have now the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its read effects.' Rev. S. B. MORLEY, Pastor Congregational Church,

Attleboro', Mass.

'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Restorer has been to change the 'crown of glory' which belongs to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle used according to directions. Others of my acquaintance have used it with the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair.'

Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange Co.

My hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; HER HAIR HAD BECOME THIN, AND CAME OUT CONSTANTLY, UNTIL WE THOUGHT THE HEAD WOULD BE ALMOST BARE; HER HAIR HAS HANDSOMELY THICKENED UP, AND ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE. We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full val-

ue of our money.

GREAT BRITAIN. Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Lancashire, Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marvel. After The strong tree of any your may refer to me.

[The above clergyman is well known throughout Great Britain, and to many in the United States.] HAYTL Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Pacific street,)

'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the most literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use of it in curing my baldness and grayness." Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. Presbyterian Wit-

ness,' Cincinnati, Ohio.

'It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till use know it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be pleased to insert adversisement,' &c.

Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Ed-ucation R. D. Church, 337 Broadway, N. Y., and New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y. 'Some time since, I procured a bottle of your World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a relative; and I am happy to say, that it prevented the falling of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original glossy and beautiful black.' Rev. JAS. McFARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dutch Church

Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y. 'I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have produced all the effects described in her advertisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully recommend it to those whose hair may either hegin to fail in color or decrease in luxuriance.'

'I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon turned as black as when I was a young man.' Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvania. 'It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth, although I did not attend to it as your directions require.'

Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattaburg, N. Y.

Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H. 'We think very highly of your preparations, and have no doubt, if you had an agent in this vicinity, a large quantity might be disposed of.'

a large quantity might be disposed of.

Rev. Mrs. E. S.ANDRUS, (many years Missionary to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. Y.

In consequence of her long residence in aforenamed island, her hair and scalp were in a very unhealthy condition. After trying various articles without success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allen's, she writes to the 'American Baptist, —'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have tried many other remedies for my hair, but never any thing that so materially and permanently benefitted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen.'

We think that if these fail to convince, nothing less than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell articles on which they make more profit than on these; always INSIST on having these.

These are the only preparations exported in any

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1.50 a bottle. Balsam, 874 cents per bottle.

Address all letters for information, &c., to 'Mrs: S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depet, No. 358 Broome Street, New York.' The Genusse has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen', signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles—none other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgary, and will be prosecuted by us as a crim'ine offence.

SOLD BY SYERY DEUG AND FANCY GOOD DESALES Oct 14. lycop

POETRY.

For the Liberator PREEDOM. Dedicated to the Martyr Brown BY REV. J. T. POWERS.

Arise! strike off his chains! Hark to the awful sound! Our brother dies beneath the lash; His blood cries from the ground!

Behold the oppressor's rod! Hear the loud cries ascend! Shall Afric's son in vain still plead For brother and for friend?

O, no; the day shall dawn! Night shall be overpast! Those cries, those groans, those bitter tears Shall cease, thank God, at last! The bondman's Savior dies !

His blood a holy sea; His words of power come forth,-. The slave-man shall go free! John Brown stands glorified! In vestments pure and white

He passes on to God and heaven;

He conquers in the fight! His name shall be revered. Inscribed from age to age; In characters of flame and light

'Tis writ on Freedom's page. He dared to live and die For Afric's sable race : A glory as of God surrounds And falls upon his face !

Amid the martyr's fires That flash about his form. With faith in God and love to Man, He safe outrides the storm.

He speaks: "Arise! awake! My brothers, sleep no more, Till freedom lives, and leaps, and glows, And spreads from shore to shore

'Till Ethiop's scar-crowned race,-The children of our God,-Shall feel their galling chains no more, No more the oppressor's rod!

Hark! hear the battle-shout! Awake! arise! come forth! Let word of cheer and prayer ascend-Thank God! there is a North! Carlisle, Mass.

For the Liberator. JOHN BROWN. Enshrined in hearts will live thy name. Wasted to every clime thy fame; Far nobler than the richest crown Is thy reward, heroic Brown !

Thy noble deeds in future Age Illuminate historic page; Children unborn shall sing of thee. Oh! gallant captain of the free!

Thy martyrdom-a beacon light Shines forth, and urges on the fight; Thy death hath sealed Oppression's doom, And daylight glimmers through the gloom

Rest thou in peace! the labor done, Thy battles fought and victories won, Thy memory crowned with laurel wreath, Thy grandest conquest over Death.

No sculptured marble marks the grave, Where sleeps the hero truly brave, No pompous eulogy is found Intruding on that sacred mound.

His epitaph is written,-where, Untouched by Time, unfading, clear, It cannot change, -in heart of man, ' The last and noblest Puritan,'

JOSEPH A. HORNER. Wakefield, (Eng.) March 7, 1860.

> For the Liberator. TO R. W. E.,

On reading his exquisite lines ' To the Muse,' in the Atlantic Monthly for March.

The Muse thou seekest, whom thou canst not find, Her footsteps lead thee fleeter than the wind. Thyself a ' Beckoner' and ' Escape' most rare, Through the deep mazes of thy fertile mind, Dost take us all thy rosy gifts to share, But still thyself we reach not anywhere: For higher yet, and farther off thou art, As we draw near unto the chosen spot, To find that thou hast ta'en a fresher start, And where thou beckoned'st, there to gain thee no Thou 'mutablest Perversity,' forsooth ! Whom thou of subtlest wanderings dost accuse Thou hast portrayed thyself in very truth! Still lead thou on, though we may ne'er attain The promised land of fair content, and true; Enough if we may break the encumbering chain, And haply catch, at times, a Pisgah view, New Bedford, March 18, 1860.

ON ELIZA LEE FOLLEN-DECEASED. To the African Race. BY LADY BYRON.

The following lines, (says the New York Indepen dent.) which have come to us by the last Liverpool steamer, are in memory of a well-known friend of the slave. The autograph initials will be recognized as those of Lady Anna Isabella Noel Byron, the still surviving widow of the great poet.

Conscious of soul, she lives that life Which knows no earthly bourne, Believing, e'en midst bitterest strife Man was not made to mourn

Beyond the cloud she saw a light. Beyond the waves a shore; And still with hope divinely bright Gilt every cross she bore.

To her, the heaviest cross of all Was that there lived a slave; That free-born man should man enthrall From childhood to the grave!

Ye for whose rights her powers were spent. Whose wrongs she held as sin, Her virtues shrined within !

INFLUENCE. Drop follows drop, and swells With rain the sweeping river; Word follows word, and tells A truth that lives forever.

Plake follows flake, like sprites, Whose wings the winds di Thought follows thought, and lights The realms of mind forever.

Beam follows beam, to cheer The cloud the bolt would shiver; Throb follows throb, and fear Gives place to joy forever.

The drop, the flake, the beam, Teach us a lesson ever; The world, the thought, the dream, Impress the soul forever.

THE LIBERATOR.

'PUT UP THY SWORD.' Discourse delivered before Theodore Parker's Society at the Music Hall, Boston, Sunday, March 11, 1860, by WILLIAM H. FURNESS, Minister of the Congre-

nal Unitarian Church in Philadelphia.

JOHN Xviii. 11- Put up thy sword into the sheath." tage than that upon which it was thus commanded to origin, maintenance and working of which, we, and be sheathed. If there ever were a person, whose life it all that we hold dear, are implicated; that organiza was worth attempting to preserve, even at the cost of tion, to which the whole world of mankind, special, come to seize him, thus bade the friend who drew great hope of human liberty, and from whom they a sword in his defence, to put it back again into are now turning away with fear, indignation and its sheath. So great was his wisdom, so life- shame, now that they are slowly learning to know giving his presence among men, that it would seem what an imposture it is. that no means should have been suffered to go unused, As this most unhappy and unrighteous condition sayings, and, in his personal bearing, given assurance person in the whole world; for in his fate, in the treat of such a man as all history cannot parallel,-what ment he is thus receiving at the hands of this sworm for good, might not have been looked for from him, ed, and the liberties of Europe stagger and halt, be had his life only been prolonged, had that extraordi- wildered and made weak, as that music of hope which nary nature only reached its full maturity ! A life so went to them over the ocean, waking them to life, is swords, should have flashed from their scabbards to the oppressed.

great. His enemies did not dare to approach him every soul of us appreciate. And I repeat, our ophigh was he in favor with the masses who crowded is, and because he is all these, and we do all conspire around him, and were very attentive to hear him, to keep him so, upholding our whole social order upon whenever he showed himself among them.

life was, and successful as armed resistance to his cap- He represents the dearest human interests. And in ture might have proved, he forbade a finger to be like manner, precisely as the fate of Jesus of Nazareth raised in his defence; he commanded back into the once changed the condition of mankind, so the whole sheath the sword that was drawn for him. And course of human history now waits upon the fortunes now, we may be well assured, that if the sword was not of the slave. to be drawn then, it is never to be drawn. It may Dear friends, as every one who has eyes to see may stay in its sheath, and rust wholly away, or be beat- now see, it was not only to a benevolent instinct, blind, en, without any ado, into a pruning-hook. It is not yet divine, but to the clearest-sighted wisdom, that an instrument that befits the hand of man, or serves Jesus gave utterance, when, in the most solemn man any human purpose.

Fact, that the most exalted person, and the most reason that he has no power to utter them, clothe hir the bloom of his years, before he had made himself held in the strong grasp of the Lord Jeus waving there is in human nature, to what is magnanimous, is thick with the chaff, political and ecclesiastical, great language of God, and containing therefore a from the finest of the wheat. wealth of wisdom, with which all the truth that might | Since the slave occupies this critical position, since which his life, however prolonged, never could have else, the question is forced upon us, What are we to exerted.

It is not at all strange that such monstrous theological To this vital inquiry there are still not a few theories of the death of Christ have been proposed, who are quick and confident to reply, ' We are to let representing it as an offering of Love, mighty enough him alone; we are to do nothing.' But, unhappily, to quench the flames of an Infinite wrath, and atone or happily, that is impossible, absolutely impossible. for the sins of the whole world! Barbarous as is this I am free to confess, that, for myself, there is not any representation of it, in its logical form, its very ex- thing that I would be so glad to do in regard to this travagance bears witness to the profound impression trying subject as just that: Nothing. But that is the which the Fact was forcible enough to make. It thing which, of all things, I repeat, cannot possibly be shows, in the wild and unregulated activity to which done. What! cannot a man fold his arms, and hold the imagination has been impelled by it, the power of his tongue, and shut his eyes, and turn h the Fact. Whatever makes us feel deeply always stand perfectly still? Hardly, if he have a spark of stirs the imagination, and generates the most extrav- humanity in him. It is about as easy as to hold one's agant fancies. So it is, that the facts and events breath for any length of time, or to stop one's pulse. which touch us most nearly have given occasion And yet, I believe there have been men who were to the bewildering fictions of Theology. Euch able to do this last; men who had the power of voldogmas as the death of Christ has been interpreted untarily suspending all perceptible signs of animato justify and involve, never could have obtained ac- tion for an extraordinary length of time, -some centance, had not that fact been profoundly felt. months! I think I have read of such cases. So also, They have been rendered credible only to an imagin- there are those, not a few, men, too, that labor appaation so enormously excited that it could not be sat- rently under no organic defect in regard to a heart, issied to accept the fact in its unexaggerated simplicity who seem to possess a like power of suspending all ty as the natural expression of a human heart, pene- signs of moral life, of suppressing every pulse of hutrated as heart never was before, with faith in the man sympathy, and remaining wholly unmoved in Nevertheless, it is on this very account, because it they do it, I do not know. But they do it, and was natural as it was unprecedented, because it was in come as dead men to the claims of humanity. I as perfect accord with simple human feelings as the think there must be some black Art practised, some flower with the root; because, in all its greatness, it was charm employed, more potent than ether or chlorowholly within the sphere of human action and suffer- form, made out of cotton or of gold. Gold has occult ing, and not for any mysterious significance, such as powers of mighty energy. We have the high autheologians find in it, that it has fixed itself as a great thority of Paraday for the homecoopathic faith, that a

facts, which are the words of God, infinitely related, may not accomplish in man and account for. and therefore infinitely significant, a world of power But, be this as it may, let it be that at this time.

to the vicerous vitality of its meaning.

power to achieve.

and in the scarred and bleeding flesh of the American of the eyes to slavery, until we lost sight of its exis-

carching voice is again articulated, that was heard peaking as man never spoke, centuries ago in Judea. It is not the bare fact of his personal wrongs and suferings, though multiplied to millions of instances, and well demanding, on the mere score of humanity, our instant sympathy, that invests the case of the slave with its indescribable importance, with its irresistible authority. But what gives it its commanding laim upon us is the consideration, that the gross violation of the great gravitating law of justice on the My friends, I do not believe there has ever been an person of the slave is an act which our whole social occasion, since the world began, when the sword power, political, commercial and religious, is delibe-might have been used with greater honor and advanlives, it was he, who, when ly invited by the public and formal declaration of this a band of ruffians, with a traitor at their head, had people, have been looking for the fulfilment of the

of saving mankind from so heavy a loss. He was, of the American slave is thus caused, and stands thus too, but in the blossom of his greatness. When, but related to all interests, sacred and secular, he stands a youth as he was, he had uttered so many inspired out this hour, before all mankind, the most public communications of truth, what a powerful influence nation of freemen, the destinies of nations are involvprecious to the world, not one sword, but a thousand drowned in the clanking of chains and the cries of

I am not indulging in mere figures of speech.] And the prospect of success in defending that val- beseech you, do not for a moment imagine it. I am uable life was by no means so desperate at the mo- only trying to give an adequate statement to a truth, ment as would appear. The popularity of Jesus was which it is of unspeakable moment that we should with hostile intent in public and in the day-time, so pressed brother, weak, degraded and maltreated as he his wrongs as its chief corner-stone,—he is the special And yet, beyond all computation valuable as his representative person of the nation and the world.

ner possible, he represented the least of men as stand-What a blessed thing it is for the world, that the ing in his stead, and identified sympathy for the lowsword that was drawn on that most critical occasion est with the homage due to the highest. Yes, just was put by with no stain upon it of mortal strife; as Jesus, by virtue of his matchless truth, stood to that, even for his own dear life, would Jesus give no the country and to the whole world, baptizing men countenance to any act of violence! Happy is it, I with the Holy Ghost and with fire, with his fan in say, for the whole human race, for the completeness his hand, separating the chaff from the wheat, and of the grandest ideal that has ever dawned upon our thoroughly sweeping his floor, so now his wretched twilight, for the animation of every high hope, that brother, the slave, stands to this country and to the not a drop of blood was shed in his behalf by his per- age, by virtue of the mighty wrongs which we all mission; for now stands there imperishably the Divine conspire to inflict upon him, and which, for the very abundantly inspired, that ever walked the earth, only the more fully with the same divine authority he whose presence here had made for every true soul that invested the words of Christ, to search and try a new heaven and a new earth, chose rather to die in the souls of men. Is not the Fan which was once understood by a single human being, to all human mightily now in the manacled hand of the slave over seeming, under the most disastrous circumstances, the whole land, winnowing the nation as with a fiery than to save his great life by hurting a hair of any blast, coming straight out of heaven, bearing down man's head; a Fact, which, setting to every word all human efforts to lull the divine storm? What that he uttered the seal of a sovereign sincerity, and precious grain it is separating to sow the world with. directly addressing itself to whatever of sensibility or to gather into the garners of heaven! And the air is an inexhausible fountain of inspiration; a Fact, which it is whirling away, and which a little while which, being a Fact, is a word spoken to man in the ago lay so quietly in huge heaps, undistinguishable

be articulated by a human voice in a thousand years such vast interests are involved in his rights and could not approach to a comparison. So that in that wrongs, and since every event that occurs tends to fix one event, the death of Jesus, there is a power, our attention upon him, to the exclusion of every thing do about him-we, especially, of the North?

competency of Truth and the omnipotence of Love. the presence of the most flagrant oppression. How primary Fact on the heart and history of the world. minute quantity of this metal will give to five hun-Taken up and cleared from these fantastic interpre-tations, seen as a natural human act, prompted by color; and man is made of water chiefly, they say. a soul of unequalled generosity, it has, like all So there is no knowing what organic changes gold

in it, yet to be explored. Far are we yet from having risen to the height of its sublimity, or penetrated steadily increasing, and is demanding to be recogniz-One of the most obvious lessons which it teaches is against it to be hushed,—let it be, that it is perfectly ed as a God-ordained institution, and every whisper this, that death, the death of the greatest, of a world-easy to stand still, and hold one's peace, and ignore deliverer, suddenly and violently occurring on the the whole thing. But this, friends, is not doing very threshold of the most beneficent activity, in the nothing. On the contrary, this standing still and grey dawning hour of his career, so far from being the keeping silent, - why, it is equivalent to doing every atter defeat which it appears, may prove a success thing, every thing, to favor the great iniquity. I do far more decisive than a life prolonged to the utter-not know what more effectual thing any man can do most could have achieved. And why? For this plain to strengthen and extend the power and misery of reason: because, in giving it to be seen that he, who wrong, than just this: to keep his eyes, ears and suffers death thus prematurely, as it seems, chooses mouth shut. It is the very thing; it is all that the to endure any suffering rather than inflict the least, upholders of wrong ask for. It is all, at least, that it makes grandly manifest the fact, that he is complete they presumed to ask of us a little while ago, that in the highest power that we know, which is we would just keep quiet; which modest request there love, and which wins for him the confidence and were a great many people only too willing to comply veneration of mankind for ever-a conquest which with, if only the Slave Power would itself have kept neither any mere spoken or written truth, nor a world quiet. But as that could not be, as, by the very nebristling all over with swords and bayonets, has any cessity of its nature, it had to commit new and more flagrant outrages, silence and quiet have grown more Here, I say, is a truth incontestible, because, in and more difficult. So that now, naturally enough, the crucifixion of Jesus, it exists as a fact; a fact, of something more than the negative countenance of ai which all the high sentiments of human nature, with lence is demanded; and the menace is, that, if we which it is in harmony, are so many heavenly wit- dare to open our lips, except to admit the constitunesses. What truth is there which can be more in- tional right and Christian duty of man to hold his teresting to us now than this? What lesson is there fellow-man as property, we do it at the risk of being which we at this hour more urgently need? It is mobbed and outlawed. For this monstrous and the most important meaning which the death of Jesus Heaven-defying despotism, and for the outrageous lengths to which it is now pushing its deman We are here, my friends, having part and place in are indebted to the do-nothing method of dealing with the course of human affairs, at a juncture most mo-mentous in the history of the world. Such is our lot. thing alone,—alone to grow, of course, unchecked. A great hour is coming, and now is, when that tran- It is the standing still, and keeping silent, which this central soul of all human nation practised so thoroughly for half a century that things, the cause of human liberty and progress, we actually forgot that there was a human being on was once impersonated in Jesus of Nazareth, our soil that was not free, when there were actually identified with his personal being, is again incarnated, millions in that miserable plight,-it was this closing

death-distilling influence which has paralyzed the force, and so would be sure to arouse a force in them ened our ordinary human sensibility that we can cessful in his first enterprise, had every thing gone

What passes for neutrality is but another name for have run like water, and whose chains would inhecatomb, and has generated and deepened the black that they are prepared for every trial that an uncomclouds that threaten to hide forever the bescon light promising adherence to the Right may involve. Only of Hope which has been kindled on this continent. the more earnestly to be desired is it, that no unne-As we cannot be neutral, as we must do something, cessary occasion should be given to the spirit of perwhat are we to do?

should detail more particularly than to say, that they wrong. Brown, a man of such impressive truthfulness and have publicly counselled the violent suppression

tion. It was not designed to stir up the slaves to a eration. sist the slaves to escape from the house of bondage, instantly driven back into the sheath. and to provide them with arms to defend themselves | The recent attempt, therefore, which is stirring

tute of common sense and humanity as to think of in- edly what we are not to do for our enslaved brother. with any feeling but of horror. Why, the first inti- INTO THE SHEATH. tertain any such murderous idea. Indeed, so utterly physical force displaces the greater force of Truth. them against the charge.

ry for the self-protection of somebody?

loose from the abodes of darkness. cognizes the sword as the lawful instrument of Jus- himself, of the first order. prise which he undertook in behalf of the slave as to club of a New Zealander. a shedding of blood, a sacrifice of life, which his pur- as I hold this superiority of the power of the min so savage that it wreaked its fury even upon the dead men lose their senses, and are bereft of the common the first flash of his drawn sword would certainly ter to back them in pieces with the sword, or blot kindle in those against whom it was drawn. He did not take into account the underisting law, that vio- But another reason why I confidently believe that lence produces violence, and that the force, which he men will come by and by to see this very valuable intended to employ very guardedly, and under the truth as clearly as they see the light of day is, that and in the scarred and bleeding flesh of the American of the eyes to slavery, until we lost sight of its exissteady restraint of a watchful humanity, would look, to wield the Sword of the Spirit requires that quality,
slave, in the wall of whose against whom it was directed, in its highest degree, then which there is nothing that

conscience and the Religion of the land, and so dead- which would regard no restraints. Had he been suchardly distinguish bitter from sweet.

As he intended, and a refuge been obtained in the No, my friends, it is not possible in this matter to mountains, it would have told fearfully upon the black do nothing. God help us! we cannot be neutral. race, whose blood all over the South would, I believe, downright interference and meddling with human stantly have been trebled in weight; while at the rights, with the rights of property, and especially with North, all who sympathize with them would have that right of property which every man has to own been the objects of a far fiercer persecution than they himself, and which is the foundation of all rights of have yet dreamed of. I know that the slave has property. It is the neutrality, which has been pre- friends here, whose fidelity no persecution, however ended, that has fed oppression with victims by the violent, can shake, but only confirm. I believe, too, secution, that no needless obstacles should be thrown This question, which has been steadily coming home in the way of the great and holy cause of Abolition to us now for some years with increasing weight, in It is not worth while that the difficulties with which one shape or another, has recently been pressed upon it has to contend should be aggravated by the emus with sudden and great urgency, by events which, ployment of methods of serving it, which, to say the fresh as they are in all minds, and still profoundly least, are questionable, and which many of its most agitating the nation at large, there is no need that I faithful friends consider positively and upon principle

compose the incidents of an attempt to answer the That such consequences as I have mentioned would great question in a certain way, namely, by resorting have resulted from the success of John Brown's ato a certain degree of physical force, in order to the tempt, we may see plainly enough from what has acdeliverance of the oppressed; an attempt, the aim of tually followed upon its failure. In some of the which, as its leader declared, (and upon his word all slave States, it is seriously proposed, as you know, who knew him rely,) was, with the utmost humanity either to drive out of them all free persons of African possible, with a careful avoidance of all personal in- blood, or reduce them to the abject condition of ury to the master, save in self-defence, to provide a slaves. In Kentucky, a company of white people, way of escape for the slave, and to arm him against resembling the primitive Christians in their blamerecapture on his way to the mountains, or to a free less and devout lives, have been driven into exile, beyond the borders of our slave soil; an attempt, for no reason but because they had pity on the enundertaken not without the hope that in Virginia, slaved, and held oppression to be sinful before God. as in Missouri, it might be carried out 'without the In the city where I dwell, persons, from whose educamapping of a gun.' Such was the object of John tion and position better things were to be expected, dignity of character that the light of his high per- the most precious principle of our American institusonal qualities broke at once through the blinding tions, Free Speech; counsel which only the commists of rage and terror that gathered round him mendable firmness of our civil authorities prevented upon the very threshold of his enterprise, and com- from being carried into effect with blood and fire. manded the respect and admiration of those who And all over the South, every Northern stranger is overpowered him, and dragged him to the scaffold. narrowly watched, and many have been brutally Considered, therefore, in its intention, this enter- treated and driven away, and a reign of terror inauprise was not an express and formal attempt to solve gurated, under which the bloody law of the Suspect, our great problem by asserting the right of insurren- without needing to be enacted, is going into full op-

nurderous assault upon the persons and families of These things are the inevitable consequences of the their masters. So it may be affirmed that no man in intrusion of the drawn sword into the great conflict, the North, no anti-slavery man, certainly, not even and they show what far more bloody results would John Brown himself, ever contemplated instigating have come, not to the free white people of the South, the oppressed to rise upon their oppressors, and put not to the slaveholders, but to the slaves and their them to the sword. All that he sought was to as- well-wishers, had not the sword that was drawn been

the heart of the country, 'educating the nation,' as I do not imagine there is a man among us so desti- Wendell Phillips loves to say, teaches us very pointciting the slaves to acts of vengeance and murder. Most solemnly does it repeat the command of Jesus No friend of the black race can regard such a thought to his rash and ardent friend : 'PUT UP THY SWORD

mation of the existence of such a purpose would be The sword can only wound and kill the body, and a signal for the instant outbreak of a war of extermi- upon the mind it can have no effect, but to madden for the Truth with the Truth, in the accorded right nation upon that unhappy people. It has been it with rage or drive it wild with terror; thus, so far thought that it would help certain party and political from convincing the understanding, or strengthening purposes to charge certain persons at the North with the sense of justice, or breathing into men the spirit this bloody design. But of those who made this of repentance and humanity, closing both heart and charge, I do not suppose that any believed it, but understanding against the Truth. Every body knows be divested, without our consent, although we may those who were bereft of their senses by rage and this. Every body knows that a blow is not an arguterror. It is not in the people of the North to en- ment, that stabbing and shooting prove nothing, that

ncapable do I hold them to be of any such savage The force of Truth, on the other hand, living in a intent, that I can hardly bear to seem to be defending man, sounding in his voice, beaming from his countenance, expressed in his whole person,-that it is But it is needful to say what I am saying : we must that goes to the heart, straight to the heart. No expect this charge to be made, we must reconcile our cannon ball goes swifter. The shield which the ad- but our own. They are worth that sacrifice, a thouselves to the humiliation of uttering our protest vocates of wrong hide behind to escape it, the fortifiagainst being accused of these bloody designs, so cations which they throw up to keep it out, and all ble to a proverb to die for one's native land, and shall long as we avow, as the great mass of the people all the extreme measures to which they have recourse to it not be far sweeter and more honorable to die for over the North, all over the South, yes, and all over defend themselves against it, the depths of absurdity that which is the renown of all lands, the desired the world, do avow, the lawfulness, under any cir- into which they plunge to get out of its range,-do cumstances, of resorting to brute force, of drawing they not all betray the fact that the truth is felt and rather than take the life of the meanest human being the death-dealing sword for God and for man. So feared? When, some thirty years ago, in the city of long as we maintain the right to shoot and stab to Boston, a solitary voice was uplifted, publishing the right any wrong, we are fairly open to the suspicion truth, that to hold a man as a slave is a sin before God, being ready and willing to shoot and stab to any and, as such, must be formaken without a moment's Greater love hath no man than to lay down one's extent; not only because we are extremely liable to delay, and the State of Georgia at the other end of life for his friends and his foca. confound our passions with our principles, and to the country set a price of five thousand dollars on the Thus serving God and man by a self-surreder, persuade ourselves that we are striking for God and head of him who dared to publish this truth, the which knows no reserve or stipulation, we shall not, for the Right, when we are only gratifying our anger proof was decisive that the great wrong was hit in the by any means, relinquish, we shall assert, and most

in any case being maintained, as a principle, we do The force of Truth is indeed so great, that when THE RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENCE; only we do not convirtually stand upon the ground of its lawfulness in men will not, through its arguments and persuasions, all cases. It is a principle upon which no restriction forsake their falsehoods, it compels them to act out the body, subject to many pains, lasting only a few can be put, for it asserts aggression to be the dictate the evil that is in them, and which refuses to yield to of self-defence, and uses not merely a shield, but a any gentler treatment, and so they get a taste of its our very self, to defend which we are to cut me sword, and a sword not merely to ward off, but to quality in the ridicule and shame which they incur, thrust and shoot in all directions, and cause human strike. The distinction is made, I know, between and the shattering collision with facts into which they the offensive and the defensive. The line that divides rush. This way which Truth takes with the refractory these two seems to be very easily and broadly drawn, is a violent, and oftentimes a bloody process; for the but it is very sensitive, and sways to and fro with the devils, which she thus arouses and dislodges, rend and slightest breath of human emotion, and may at any tear their victims, and make them mischievous to ment be obliterated by the surges of passion. others as well as to themselves. Nevertheless, the What act of war is there so bloody and inhuman that world is greatly obliged to the Truth, whenever she it has not been justified at the moment, and after- renders it this valuable service. But because her wards, upon the ground that it was rendered necessa- faithful words are often followed by riot and bloodshed, as quickly as if they were so many pistol shots, So long, therefore, as we assert the right to use the there are not a few who see no difference between the sword upon any occasion, we lay ourselves open to sword of steel and the sword of Truth, and hold it the charge of being ready to use it needlessly, be. just as disorderly to employ the one as the other; and the Spirit, that he had a new experience of a higher cause we are, in fact, liable to use it so; because, for their part, they protest they would as lief be struck when we are aggressive in defence, it is impossible to by the hand as by the tongue. Perhaps they would, distinguish aggression from defence. Why, the bare so far as the mere pain is concerned. But there is all scaffold, with the serenity of the fine country around physical exertion required to render a blow effective the difference in the world between the wounds increates a heat in the blood, and the hot blood goes to flicted on the body by muskets and sabres, and the inthe brain, and when the mind is heated, the ordinary flammation of the mind caused by the word-winged effect of heat follows. The thoughts and images shafts of Truth. The wounds of the body are posithat rise in the mind are dilated; trifles are magnified tive injuries, disfiguring, and disabling perhaps to the into grave offences; the wild suggestions of an in- extent of destroying life, and who shall tell the worth flamed fancy are taken for self-evident facts, and then of that? The wounds made by the Sword of the all the curbs of Reason and Humanity are consumed Spirit, when that sword is wielded in love, without in the heat, and the passions rush all abroad to the heat or malice, however much they may irritate, and work of blood and rapine, like so many demons let notwithstanding the violent spasms they may occasion, tend to heal and make sound the whole man. So plainly true is all this, that while I heartily The fits of profane wrath into which men are thrown honor John Brown for his generous purpose and for his heroic courage, while I freely allow that wherein state of grace. Paul set out from Jerusalem, breathhe was wrong he had this excuse, that he was justi- ing threatenings and slaughter against the Christians, fied by the public sentiment of the world, which re- but before he reached Damascus, he was a Christian

tice and Liberty, I nevertheless see, that in resorting Therefore, because the Truth is so great, let the to force, in drawing the sword for the slave, he was sword be put back into the sheath. We need somewrong, and that the means which he employed tend- thing stronger than that, and Truth is as much more ed to hurt the cause which it was in his great heart effectual than any brute force, as the last most deadly to serve. With all his care so to organize the enter- invention of modern military science is than the war-

keep it strictly within the bounds of humanity and As I see the immeasurable superiority of intellectual self-defence which he resolved to observe, he was not, and moral power over all the revolvers and rifles and able, even on the threshold of his attempt, to prevent artillery that ever have been or ever will be devised. pose and his method did not contemplate, and which over the force of the body to be as true as the shining aroused against him and his little company a ferocity of the sun there in the heavens, I believe that unless podies of those of his friends who fell at Harper's faculties of discernment, they must, sooner or later Ferry. Wise and self-possessed as he was, and with recognise this truth; recognise it, too, so clearly, that all his experience of the barbarity of the Slave Power, they will be at a loss to conceive how men, laying and because, as I believe, he was full of the blessed claim to any civilization, could ever have been so abides of restoring to the oppressed the sacred rights of surd as to undertake to fight against evil with physiwhich they are robbed, he appears to have lost all cal force, when the invincible Sword of the Spirit is foresight of the cruelty and bloodshed which would always within reach. If men are for ever incapable inevitably flow from the frenzy of fear and wrath that of apprehending this truth, how will it help the man

branches, and strike deep its roots, and diffuse the like nothing but what it was, pure, untempered brute so fascinates us all, men and women, weak and strength the sure to account a proper to the sure to account the sure to a wise and simple: Personal Courage. It is this one quality, and only this, that reconciles mankind, age after age, to the brutal abourdity of war. Becau the use of the sword indicates personal courage, no acquiesce in this irrational method of serving the cause of Liberty and Right; nay, we magnify the work of achievements, and warriors are the world's heres and saints. But there is a far higher courage, there is a far more daring spirit than his who knows how to fight. There is a braver than he. It is the man who knows how to die; who, never thinking to insult the Truth by employing in her behalf any weapons but her own, speaks her message in love, and without fear, prepared to suffer violence, but never to commit it; who, in a word, is so brave that he holds it cowed ly to draw the sword. Is not such a spirit possible; The profession of non-resistance to force by force, I am aware, looks suspicious,—the pretext, it may be of the timid, of those who dare not confront a draw sword, or a loaded revolver. If it be only this, it do serves and must inspire only contempt. But, rare as it is,—the exalted valor of which I speak,—it is not impossible. Men and women, under the inspiration of conscious right, have manifested it, over and ore again. The late Isaac T. Hopper gave us some relish of its quality, who, when a kidnapper levelled a pitol at his heart, threatening to shoot him if he advanced a step, quietly replied to the threat: 'I am ashamed of thee, -thee's too old, -thee ought to know be and moved on. Captivated, as we all are, by exhibitions of personal daring, this highest form of cour age, the valor that flings away the sword, must take the heart of the world, and triumphing over the imagination, enlisting all the fine arts in its service, Painting, Poetry and Music, will level every strong. hold of iniquity, though it bristle all around with an tillery loaded to the mouth

It is because of this grander courage, because there is a surer method for the abolition of wrong than the method of the sword, I reply to the question,-What are we to do for the slave ?- we are not to draw the sword, or when it has been rashly and unwisely drawn, as it was by Peter in the Garden, as it has been in John Brown at Harper's Ferry, it must be put back into the sheath, to remain there for ever, unatby a single drop of human blood.

It is true, as your minister, faithful and well-be. loved, has said, all the great charters of Humanity have been written in blood; and therefore he justifier the shedding of blood. It is because they were written in blood, blood shed by their champions, that they have so often proved to be a dead letter; because they have sanctioned the bloody arbitrament of the sword. the dear cause of man's deliverance has to be fought for over and over again. Revolutions effected by force always end, sooner or later, in reestablishing the ty ranny they undertake to overthrow. And our boasted American Revolution is no exception to this trath, but an impressive instance of it. It is high time that the savage attempt to convert

men by killing them, by wholesale murder, should come to a full end. The time and the country in which we live, with all the uproar with which they are ringing, furnish a grand opportunity to contend of Free Speech, of which, struck down, as it now is, at the South, and threatened at the North, I still have faith that the people of the Free States will not con sent to be deprived. Of this right we cannot indeed be forced to pay a price for the exercise of it. Bu there is no price, not even life itself, that is not cheap in comparison with this more than royal prerogative. Only the grander will be the opportunity of serving Truth and Freedom by suffering for them, by show. ing how highly they are to be prized, allowing no sand times over. What! is it held sweet and honora of all nations? To be willing to cease from life, is God-like. This is being made perfect in love.

sider the faint breath of our nostrils, the frail life of uncertain years, -we do not mistake this shadow for blood to flow in torrents. But the life that we are to guard from every wound and every stain is the life of the sacred, Heaven-descended mind. That is our dear self. To defend that, to preserve it free and pure, free from the bondage of fear, pure from every injurious thought, we must be ready, at any moment, to let the life of the body go, with perfect composure, having, in the consciousness of a deeper life then that, an intuitive conviction that thus to lese one's life is to find it forever. It was when the sword of steel was taken out of the hand of John Brown, so he himself said, and he was left with only the Sword of power than the force of arms. When he was a prisoner, and doomed to death, when he went to the him in his heart as well as in his eye, then it was that he was robed and crowned with victory. Then shone forth the heroic quality of the man, brighter than any diadem. Then friend and for were slike touched with his nobleness, and a right loyal thrill d admiring sympathy went through the world.

One word, and I will detain you no longer. I have endeavored, my friends, to give some expression to my deep conviction of a vital principle of the Gospel of Peace and Truth, a principle which, so long as it continues an abstraction, the despotic wrongs under which the world writhes may be subverted, but only to reappear in forms just as terrible. I believe in the truth and indescribable worth of this principle, I have not had the slightest hesitation,-I have been glad to utter my faith freely here. For how else, but by a difference, could I better testify the honor and the love in which I hold the devoted minister of God and brother of Christ, who still ministers here, though absent, whose heart is a live coal upon the alter of Humanity, a shining and a burning light, and for whose health and welfare unuttered prayers are con stantly ascending far and wide? May Heaven bless him and you, and in times like the present, and in such times as may come, we know not at what hour, may we, one and all, be faithful to our light!

JUVENILE MEETING AT WEST CHESTER, Pa. Out beloved friend, Joseph A. Dugdale, writes as follows:

'My meeting for the little ones is over. They came by hundreds. It is the first time I have spoken in an Orthodox church in West Chester. Methodists, Baptista, Presbyterians, &c., were present, filling the house. I had a thrilling story of a little blind slave child, which brought tears from the eyes of the deal children who, perhaps, had never heard anything of the wrongs of the bleeding and oppressed in our land I had others on unselfishness, justice, integrity, parity, &c., and the little slave story went off grandly with the rest. The superintendent and minister gave me their blessing. But the sweetest and best of it all was, the hundreds of little ones passed at the foot of the pulpit stairs, and each little man and maiden gave "Uncle Joseph" a grip of the hand, and some of the tiniest little ones gave a hisr into the baryain

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